

GENERAL LIBRARY,  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
OCT 19 1899

THE  
**Library Journal**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

VOL. 24. NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1899

*Contents.*

	PAGE		PAGE
DR. RICHARD GARNETT. . . . .	Frontispiece	THE JERSEY CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING. . . . .	575
EDITORIALS. . . . .	559	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS. . . . .	576
Dr. Richard Garnett.		LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. . . . .	576
Bibliographical Memorial to Dr. Garnett.		22d Annual meeting.	
Dr. Garnett and the L. A. U. K.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. . . . .	579
British Museum Accessions and the Newberry		A. L. A. Publishing Section.	
Blue-Print Process.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS. . . . .	579
Bindings for Library Use.		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS. . . . .	580
The Lincoln (Neb.) City Library.		LIBRARY CLUBS. . . . .	582
COMMUNICATIONS. . . . .	560	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES. . . . .	583
Dating Slips in the Browne Charging System.		Drexel Institute.	
BOOKBINDING OF OUR AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.—Ellen		Illinois State Library School.	
D. Biscoe. . . . .	561	New York State Library School.	
LIBRARY BUILDING—SOME PRELIMINARIES.—F. P.		Pratt Institute.	
Hill. . . . .	563	University of Wisconsin Summer School.	
THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC		REVIEWS. . . . .	585
LIBRARY.—Worthington C. Ford. . . . .	570	Dana. Library Primer.	
BINDING RULES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW YORK		Ripley. Selected Bibliography of Anthropology.	
STATE LIBRARY. . . . .	573	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY. . . . .	586
PUBLIC NOTICE OF POOR EDITIONS. . . . .	574	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS. . . . .	590
POORLY BOUND BOOKS. . . . .	574	LIBRARIANS. . . . .	590
THE NEWBERRY BLUE-PRINT CATALOG. . . . .	574	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION. . . . .	592
A LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS WITH CHILDREN'S		BIBLIOGRAPHY. . . . .	594
ANNOTATIONS. . . . .	575	HUMORS AND BLUNDERS. . . . .	594
LINCOLN (NEB.) CITY LIBRARY DESTROYED BY FIRE. . . . .	575		

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 59 DUANE STREET.

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE  
CHANCERY CROSS ROAD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 CTS.

*Prices to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 20s. per annum; single numbers, 2s.*

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

# EDW. G. ALLEN'S London Agency for American Libraries

28 HENRIETTA ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

## Special Notice to Librarians.

Mr. E. G. ALLEN desires to lay before you the advantages of using this Agency for procuring English and Foreign Books, Magazines, Periodicals, etc., and for General Library Work in Great Britain.

Long existing relations with the Booksellers and Publishers of the United Kingdom enable him to execute orders of any magnitude promptly and economically. All imported books collated before delivery.

Specialty is made of the finding of Out of Print Books. His success in this department is unrivalled, possessing unique means of search, by which he is able to supply scarce books expeditiously and at moderate prices.

A good selection of Second-hand Dealers' Catalogues is sent to clients by every mail, and no commission charged on orders from them.

New Books supplied on the most advantageous terms, and the Full Trade Discount allowed off the published price.

Auction Catalogues Mailed, Sales Attended, and Commissions Executed with Care and Judgment.

Defects of Rare Books Reproduced in Facsimile.

Long Sets of Scientific and Other Periodicals Supplied. Imperfect Sets Completed.

Large consignments sent by fast steamers at through rates. Small orders can be sent by mail or by express system at low charges.

Special note is kept of all continuations of serials, which are forwarded immediately on publication.

Bookbinding in every style, Cheap and durable, for library use. Dilapidated old binding skilfully repaired. Pamphlet binding at specially cheap rates.

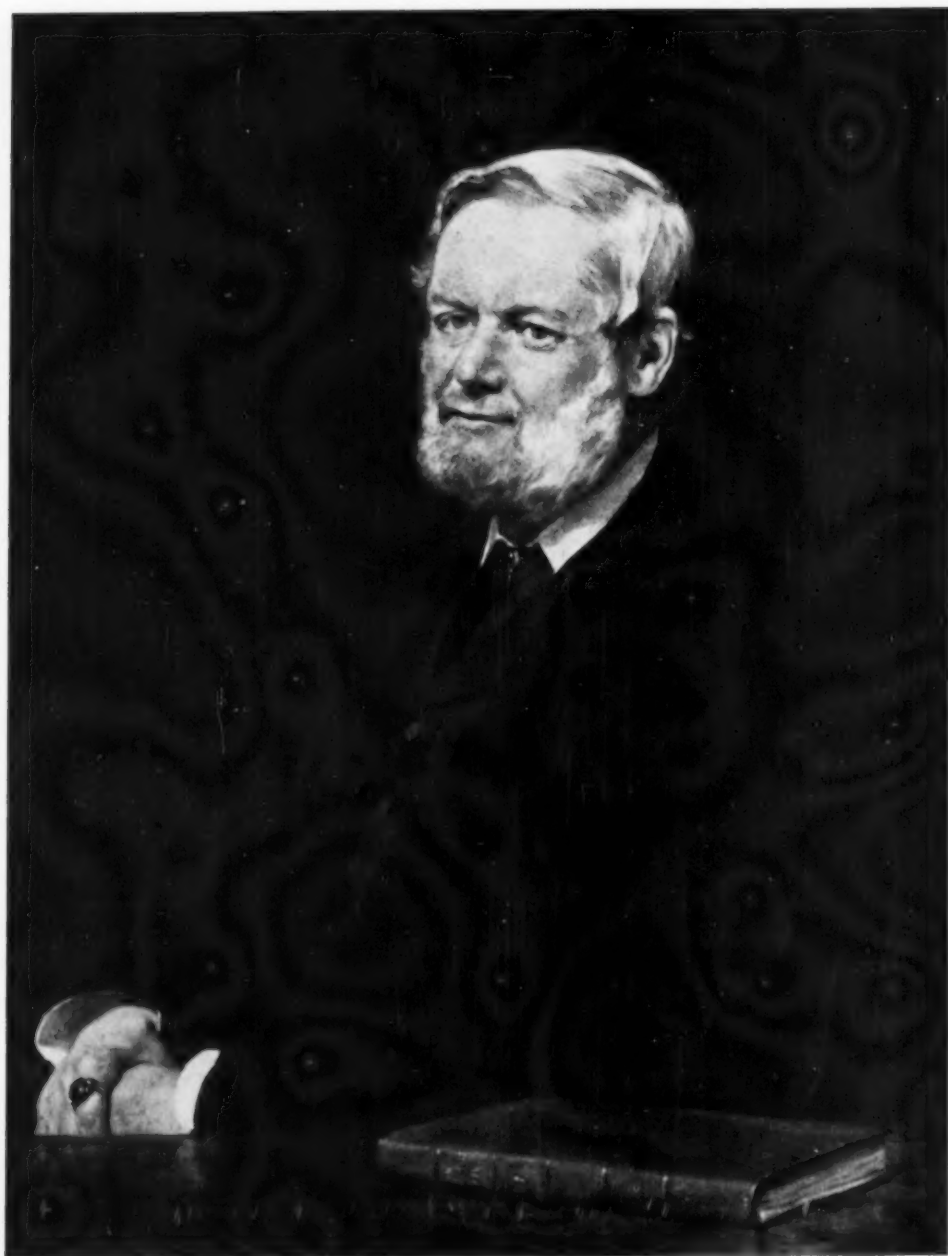
Should you at present be without the services of a London Agency, MR. ALLEN would be pleased to answer any inquiries. All orders receive his personal attention, and with an experience of forty years in library business, and the thorough equipment of his agency, he believes himself capable of meeting every library requirement in a satisfactory manner.

**References permitted to first-class Libraries.**

**Special terms for large orders.**

**FOUNDED IN 1856.**





*R. Garnett.*



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 24.

OCTOBER, 1899

No. 10

DR. RICHARD GARNETT, as Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, has been the dean of the library profession in its wider international relations; since his retirement he is not less the honored head of the profession, and that event has been made the occasion of abundant proof of the affectionate esteem in which he has been and will ever be held by all who have knowledge of libraries, and most by those who have had personal touch with him. The portrait which faces this page is a copy of that painted at the order of personal friends of Dr. Garnett and presented to him with the intention that—at a day far distant, we may hope—it will find place in the national portrait gallery of English worthies who have earned their right to be always remembered by Englishmen. Certainly Dr. Garnett is among these, and his enduring reputation, second only to that of Panizzi in relation with the British Museum, is already wide beyond national bounds. It may be said that this portrait represents the personal love and affection in which so wide a circle of Englishmen and of American visitors to England hold this loving and lovable man, who never said an unkind word, we may believe, to the humblest of his staff, and who has been always ready with all his learning and with absolute patience to put himself at the service of the humblest reader.

IN testimonial of the bibliographical side of his work a number of his associates in the British Museum united in a memorial of equally happy inspiration—a very beautiful volume recording, in full bibliographical entry and with many facsimiles from quaint or interesting title-pages, "Three hundred notable books added to the Library of the British Museum under the Keepership of Richard Garnett, 1890-99." Mr. Pollard and Mr. Proctor of the Museum have represented in this happy memorial many of Dr. Garnett's associates throughout his years of devotion to the Museum, and the book will be one of the treasures of bibliography, printed as it is only in sufficient number to supply a

copy to each participant as well as the copies presented to Dr. Garnett. But a still more noteworthy memorial on the bibliographical side is that of Dr. Garnett's own workmanship in his collected papers on bibliographical and library subjects, issued from the press this same year in "The library series." This volume shows the qualities which have made Dr. Garnett successful as a librarian, bibliographer, editor, and writer, and it is a happy coincidence that it should come in this series at this time.

PERHAPS the crowning recognition of his work was that which made so pleasant a feature of the recent conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, at Manchester, when, after the formal toasts which necessarily make part of every dinner in Her Majesty's kingdom, the toast to Dr. Garnett's health and happiness was made the occasion of the presentation of a memorial to him from his brethren of the library profession. It is here, indeed, that his personal qualities of kindness and universal sympathy have shone brightest. The Library Association of our kin across sea has not always had the smooth sailing which has been enjoyed by the American association, and more than once a burning question, such as that still raging over open shelves, has divided our sister association into opposing camps. In his relations with his fellow-librarians, he has satisfied all, without making himself a partisan of any school, and what the *Library Association Record* says *apropos* of his book, is true in his Association work: "Let us read a lesson; although the writer deals with subjects often very controversial, he always does so without offence to his reader. Indeed it is this spirit, and the spirit of generosity, which attract our attention throughout. Dr. Garnett keeps ever before him the *great* ideal of giving praise when praise is due." No words can be too strong or too loving, indeed, to express the esteem and affection with which he is honored.

It is understood that the British Museum with the beginning of the new century will supplement its great catalog by reprinting in one alphabet the entries of accessions since the date of that catalog, thus furnishing in two alphabets a general catalog of the English and other books in the British Museum up to the beginning of the twentieth century. While this will make unnecessary the interesting work which had been planned at the Newberry Library by means of Mr. Rudolph's blue-print photo process, an important achievement has been made in that direction by compiling into one volume entries of the Museum accessions, under Academies, making a blue-print volume of 740 columns (370 pages) and 264 columns (132 pages) of index. In this index the societies, arranged in the first alphabet under names of cities and towns, are arranged also under their proper titles, with numerous cross-references. The extent of this index may be gathered from the fact that 21 references are given under Anthropology, 63 under Art, Arts, Arti, etc., and 60 under Archæological, etc., while the index entries of the British Museum itself are sparse in comparison. As a practical proof of the success of this process developed by Mr. Rudolph, the volume is doubly valuable, suggesting as it does the many uses to which the process can be applied.

It is proper that the library profession should seek not only to give the best books to the people but to give them in the best bindings, and we are sure that the leading American publishers will cordially respond to the appeals made by librarians for better work in binding. This subject has been more than once discussed in library conferences and among librarians, but Miss Biscoe's paper presents the most important light that has yet been thrown upon it. The answers of the publishers with whom she communicated directly give not a little useful information as to the ideal of binding, and show a spirit of co-operation which is most welcome. Years ago the library association, through its Co-operation Committee, presented specifications for binding of individual volumes in half leather, which have been accepted as a standard in many quarters, but nothing has ever been done officially as to the more important matter of case-binding in cloth, in which the great body of library books are circulated. It is to be hoped that Miss Biscoe and others interested will pursue their inquiries,

so that at the next conference or thereafter recommendations or specifications may be made which will set an A. L. A. standard for cloth binding that will be welcome to publishers, of service to the public, and of economy in the libraries. A note of warning may be added that here, as elsewhere, something cannot be had for nothing, and if librarians want good binding they must not expect to buy cheap editions at a price which permits of little more in the way of binding than cheap cloth and poor glue.

THE general sympathy of the library fraternity will be extended, we are sure, to the authorities of the City Library of Lincoln, Nebraska, in the recent destruction by fire of their entire collection. The library, while not a large one, had been developed into excellent efficiency, and its sudden loss is a serious misfortune to its managers and to the community. It may be hoped, however, that what is in itself a calamity will have a brighter side in affording opportunity for the rebuilding of the library in accord with the most modern methods.

### Communications.

#### DATING SLIPS IN THE BROWNE CHARGING SYSTEM.

NOTICING the recent discussion as to improving the Browne charging system I would offer this comment upon Miss Clarke's suggestion in the August LIBRARY JOURNAL that a separate dating slip should be used, pasted on the fly-leaf opposite the book-pocket: When we adopted the Browne system we used for some years the dating slip exactly as she advised, tipped in with gum at the top of the fly-leaf. We found it very troublesome in that it is always getting torn or wrinkled out of shape and in a short time presents a very unbecoming appearance. If it must be used I would advise that it be either gummed in at top *and* bottom or gummed in the full length of its side to the back of the book, giving it at least the same protection as the leaves of the book against careless handling. I can assure any one that it will not be satisfactory tipped in by the top, and we were very glad to put our dating blank on the book-pocket, where we have space for 66 dates, more than the ordinary life of the binding will demand. The danger to the binding from using the stamp against the cover is easily obviated by grasping the book in the left hand, placing it so that the back cover lies flat on the desk at the moment you affix the date and push it through the window to the borrower—a process which is even a saving of time.

C. W. SMITH.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, {  
Seattle, Wash. }

## BOOKBINDING OF OUR AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.\*

BY ELLEN D. BISCOE, *Librarian Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.*

It is only recently that librarians in council assembled have ventured to sit in judgment upon the large publishing houses of the country. Individually they groan and sigh, but feel their helplessness in the presence of the great book firms upon whom they are so dependent. But what the individual librarian may be unable to accomplish, the united librarians of state and country may effect.

Publishers are by no means ignorant of the dissatisfaction felt among librarians, but they are not keenly affected by the ills complained of; they do not experience the annoyance of having a popular book fall to pieces at the third reading, and of then being under the necessity of sending it to the bindery where it may be detained a month or more—much to the dissatisfaction of the public.

Wishing to learn what might be the attitude of the publishers upon the bookbinding question, I wrote on this subject to Harper & Brothers, to Charles Scribner's Sons, and to Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons reply: "We appreciate what you say about the binding of our books. We are trying every year to improve the character of our books, especially in the binding, but there are some books printed on coated paper which cannot be well bound. The modern invention of half-tone illustrations requiring enamel surface for printing, has been the cause of very much of the trouble which librarians and private owners have with their books. We have about made up our minds to illustrate only by full-page pasters, printing the text of every book on a strong rag paper, and in that way avoid very much trouble. We sincerely appreciate any criticism and would thank you if you would make it more definite and state what books are particularly bad. With the immense volume of business we are doing we need to hear from our friends outside in order to get correct views about the wearing quality of our books."

Harper & Brothers had evidently already heard complaints from Wisconsin. They write: "Replying to your inquiry of the 17th, in reference to improved methods of bookbinding for

libraries, we would say that we are looking into the question very carefully. The problem is a very vexing one where the books are illustrated. We are hoping, however, to find a satisfactory solution of it, and will write you more fully as soon as we arrive at some conclusion. We have had considerable correspondence with Wisconsin people regarding our bindings, and are investigating the matter with a view to remedying the faults of which they complain. We will try to let you know what progress has been made before the meeting of the state association."

To Houghton, Mifflin & Co. I stated the fact that we found their bindings among the most durable, and asked them what special precautions they took to secure a good binding. They explain that "the strength of the books does not always depend on the binding alone. A great deal depends upon the quality and character of the paper, the form of the make-up for printing, whether in thin sections or thick sections, and the treatment of the book after it is printed as well. We try, so far as we can, to study the make-up of the book from the first, so as to have the paper right, the imposition of the form correct as to thickness, and then we carefully look after the details in binding. What we mean by proper imposition of the signature is to have a good quality of paper, with the grain running the right way, and then not too many pages making up the signature when folded. A good paper can be spoiled by having the signature too thick or too thin, and if the paper is heavy or stiff a less number of pages should be used. . . . When the books are ready made up for sewing, we sew them on flexible thread sewing-machines, using the highest quality of thread, and a flexible glue when lining up the backs before the books are put in their covers. All this gives strength and flexibility."

These letters, coming from three of the oldest and most reliable firms in the country, are surely signs of better times. I do not doubt but that correspondence with other firms would have elicited equally encouraging replies.

The publishers desire to please the public. If we can convince them that the libraries of the country must and will have better bindings

\* Report made at meeting of Wisconsin Library Association, Madison, Aug. 26, 1899.

for their books, if from our experience we can show them where improvement is desirable, we may count with considerable assurance upon the books of the future being more strongly bound.

For the sake of learning the durability of books sent out by different publishing houses, the librarians of the state were written to and were asked to forward to me the results of their observations. I received reports from seven libraries. These reports, together with the many unfortunate examples the Eau Claire Library had to offer, I have tried to bring together in a way that would form a pedestal for our column of complaints.

With the exception of the report from Milwaukee the reports from the different librarians did not state the time each book circulated before it became necessary to relegate it to the bindery, but particularly poorly bound books with the names of their publishers were given.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s publications were most frequently mentioned with favor. Harper's books were most severely condemned and Scribner's were not far behind. The books of Macmillan, Dodd, Mead & Co., Appleton, American Book Co., were found generally to be well bound.

Among the books which have given librarians the most trouble are the following, as listed in the special reports sent in:

*Report from Two Rivers.*

Red axe. Harper.  
Huckleberry Finn (new ed.). Harper.  
Red patriot. Appleton.  
John Marmaduke. Putnam.  
Silence and other stories. Harper.

*Report from Menasha.*

Burt:  
Cast up by the sea.  
All sorts and conditions of men.  
Brontë novels.

Century:  
Fighting a fire.  
Romance of Dollard.  
Captains courageous.  
Sonny.  
Lady Jane.

Harper:  
Conan Doyle's works.  
Dorothy, and other Italian tales.  
Farthest north.

Scribner:  
Frances H. Burnett's works.  
Stokes:  
Phroso.

*Report from Green Bay.*

Farthest north. Harper.  
Complete works of Artemas Ward. Dillingham. Cover off before book had been out half a dozen times.  
Through China with a camera. Constable & Co.

*Report from Racine.*

Alcott books. Roberts.  
Coolidge books. Roberts.  
Henty books. Scribner.  
Munroe books. Harper.

In addition to the above reports a tabulated report was received from the Milwaukee Public Library. This one I supplemented with results of my personal observation, making reports of the different publishing houses recorded on separate sheets.

I submit extracts from a few of these sheets:

Author.	Title.	Times circulated.	Condition.
<i>Appleton.</i>			
Stoddard.	Red patriot.	8	Sent to binder.
Crockett.	Cleg, Kelly.	69	One hinge loose.
<i>Century.</i>			
Mitchell.	Adventures of Francois.	25	Sent to binder.
Mitchell.	Hugh Wynne.	43	Wreck.
Hughes.	Lakerim athletic club.	8	Wreck.
Dodge.	Land of pluck.	60	Rehinged; back firm.
Trowbridge.	Two Biddicut boys.	22	Loose from case.
<i>Dodd, Mead &amp; Co.</i>			
Blackmore.	Slain by the Doones.	60	Hinges repaired.
Krout.	Hawaii and a revolution.	10	Sent to binder.
Drummond.	Monkey that would not kill.	9	Plates out.
<i>Doubleday &amp; McClure Co.</i>			
Norris.	McTeague.	7	Sent to binder.
Kipling.	Day's work.	25	Last pages out; hinges very weak
<i>Estes.</i>			
Richards.	Three Margarets.	16	Wreck.
This book went out 16 times in the Milwaukee Library and 15 times in the Eau Claire Library before going to the binder.			
<i>Harper.</i>			
Doyle.	Refugees.	29	Sewing wretched.
Lillie.	Jo's opportunity.	5	Sent to binder.
Munroe.	Snow-shoes and sledges.	6	Sent to binder.
Davis.	West from car window.	33	O.K.
<i>Houghton, Mifflin &amp; Co.</i>			
Smith.	Caleb West.	43	Sent to binder.
Bates.	Puritans.	20	Sent to binder.
	Story of little Jane and me.	10	Sent to binder.
Wiggin.	Bird's Christmas Carol.	34	Sent to binder.
Carryl.	Davy and the goblin.	22	Wreck.
<i>Lee &amp; Shepard.</i>			
Drake.	Watchfires of '76.	69	Sent to binder.
Hall.	Adrift in the ice fields.	49	Sent to binder.
May.	Dotty Dimple.	29	Wreck.

*Lothrop.*

Sidney. Five little Peppers.  
Circulated 3 times in Milwaukee and 52 times in Eau Claire before going to binder.

*Macmillan.*

Allen. Choir invisible. 21 Sent to binder.  
Crockett. Stickit minister. 115 Back loose.

*Scribner.*

Dodge. Hans Brinker. 3 Book free from case.  
Fuller. Across the campus. 2 Book free from case.  
Davis. King's jackal. 54 Sent to binder.  
Brooks. Boy emigrants. 50 Hinges broken.  
Eggleston. Queer stories. 34 Hinges broken.

*Longmans, Green & Co.*

Weyman. Lady Rotha. 49 Sent to binder.  
Weyman. Castle inn. 30 Sent to binder.  
Shearman. Athletics and football. 23 Back broken.

From these statistics it is evident that many books must be sent to the binder before they have circulated 20 times, that many more will not endure a circulation of 50 issues.

We find that the trouble lies in poor sewing,

both of the signatures to each other and of the signatures to the super; in hinges made of nothing stronger than cheese-cloth; in paper which is either not strong or is wrongly imposed; in illustrations which are inserted last and come out first.

It is surely time that something be done. The publishers are now awake to the dissatisfaction of their patrons. The patrons are becoming more and more irritated with binding which is no credit to the publishing houses issuing the books nor to the libraries receiving and reissuing them. Crusades are somewhat out of date — perhaps enough to warrant their revival. At any rate a crusade of the librarians of this country against the wretched bindings with which they are at present afflicted would be opportune and should draw into its ranks every librarian who has suffered — and where is there one who has not?

## LIBRARY BUILDING—SOME PRELIMINARIES.\*

By FRANK P. HILL, *Librarian Newark Free Public Library.*

PLANNING a building presupposes its necessity. Many of us who cannot have what we like must be content to like what we have, and though a new building may be urgently demanded, sometimes 'tis better to "bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of," particularly if there is the least danger that the architect chosen will not fall in with the notions of the librarian.

We all know that it is the fate of most librarians to live in cramped quarters, to complain of lack of storage capacity, and, like Oliver Twist, to be always asking for "more." Unlike Oliver, the capacity is lacking and not the opportunity to fill it.

The growth of a library is wonderfully rapid. No library building, however large, has yet been constructed whose capacity has not reached its limit sooner than anticipated. The accumulation of books for a given number of years cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty, and is always greater than the most optimistic will venture to predict.

The authorities, usually the trustees, are therefore justified in making provision only for a reasonable growth and not for abnormal development.

Certain preliminaries must be arranged before such a building can be turned over to the board of trustees as a finished product. Briefly stated they are:

1. That the librarian become filled with his subject.
2. That he impart to his trustees the same interest and enthusiasm.
3. That trustees and librarian visit other libraries.
4. Secure money for the building.
5. Choose consulting architect.
6. Select site.
7. Prepare "Conditions of competition."
8. Award contracts.
9. Completion and occupancy of the building.

I: *Librarian's enthusiasm.*

It is not every librarian who has an opportunity of showing what he thinks a library building ought to be, or who, if he has the opportunity, can take advantage of it; still there burns in the heart of every true lover of his profession a strong, well-defined, and laudable desire to plan a library building according to his own ideas of what it should contain and how it should be arranged. If he has planned one he wants to make a second attempt and improve on the first.

It seems to me that the first important step in

\* Paper read at joint meeting of New England library associations, Concord, N. H., Sept. 20, 1899.



this direction is for the librarian to be thoroughly in touch with his subject; to make it a part of his daily life just as much as any other library problem; and at all times and in all places to gather statistics and information for future use. If he is imbued with the modern library spirit, and thoroughly alive to the length and depth and breadth of the subject, he has made library architecture a part of his education, and has laid a solid foundation of information and knowledge for future use. He has studied the subject from every point of view, and from the base up, but if wise has confined his attention to the practical features, leaving the material to the board and the ornamental to the architect.

By thought, observation, conversation, and reading he has become possessed of much that is of real value and eliminated the non-essentials even before any headway has been made by the governing board.

Unless he has made an earnest study of the question, and become closely identified, in an advisory capacity, with the undertaking at its inception, the practical side may have to give way to the architectural; while with his hearty, intelligent, and energetic co-operation the community may obtain a building which will be useful as well as ornamental.

Such a man makes his advice worth asking, and comes to his task peculiarly equipped to be of service to his trustees at all stages.

#### 2: Trustees' interest.

The librarian being well-primed is then in shape to get his trustees ready for action, and will show foresight, prudence, and energy in bringing the subject to their attention. It is presumed that he has their confidence or he would not occupy the responsible position of librarian, and so gradually, carefully, and imperceptibly he may bring them to look at the question from the practical standpoint; and that is the second step—to have the board feel the necessity for a new building.

This is not always an easy task to perform. Sometimes it is necessary to work up public sentiment first. It may be years before the board realizes that a library should be adequately and appropriately housed, for the average trustee is a busy man, engrossed with his own cares and trials, and quite satisfied with "the state of things," as Daudet calls it. He doesn't see why the old quarters are not good enough, or, if a change must be made, why a \$20,000 building will not answer the purpose as

well as a \$50,000 one; a \$100,000 one as well as a \$300,000 one. But the librarian, using tact, can persuade his board of trustees that among other duties that of providing a suitable repository for the collection of books should not be forgotten.

In theory it may be well enough for the trustees to say, "we have a librarian, and he ought to know how to manage the institution." In practice it is far better that the trustees, having assumed the duties and responsibilities of trusteeship, should become familiar with questions of policy, so as to enable them quickly to see the needs of their own library and discuss library economy intelligently with trustees of other libraries.

As an illustration of what untiring industry and efficiency of trustees can accomplish, it is sufficient to mention the fact that with two exceptions every city in New Jersey having a library established under the act of 1884 owns its own building.

#### 3: Visit other libraries.

It is conceded to be proper for the librarian to attend the annual meetings of the A. L. A. and to visit other libraries, but quite another matter for the trustees to do the same thing at the library's expense; but I believe it is of vital importance that the trustees be in touch with the library spirit which is abroad, and become acquainted with what is being done by other libraries. To this end, therefore, it will prove wise economy and a good investment for the governing body to be represented by at least one of its own members at the annual meeting of the A. L. A., the expense to be paid by the library; and, if the occasion demands, to send the whole board east, west, north, or south in search of information—also at the expense of the library.

In these so-called "junktets" I am a firm believer, and stand ready to uphold them, advise them, and encourage them; and I speak not only out of my own experience, but from the evidence of other librarians. The fact is, many boards would like to take trips of this character, but are afraid to do so on account of public criticism.

I am aware that there is well-grounded objection to ordinary municipal "junketing," but when a board made up like that of library trustees takes a two weeks' trip, travelling night and day, for the purpose of visiting the best and most progressive libraries in the country, it is found to be no mere "picnic." If the itinerary

has been carefully prepared, and the details arranged beforehand, so that the business in hand is attended to "with neatness and dispatch," I venture the opinion that the result will be eminently satisfactory to all concerned—even to those anonymous writers who love to see their communications in the local papers.

Travel tends to broaden the mind and make it more catholic and tolerant; and travel in the interest of a public library is no exception. Visits to other libraries are of importance in showing what to avoid—which is essential to true success—as well as what to adopt. Some trustees who never had time to inquire into the intricacies of, possibly not even to visit, their own local library, find this an occasion for study and reflection; and I have heard of a few who have started out with a very humble idea of a librarian's calling and have returned from the excursion with a quickened sense of their own responsibilities and an exalted opinion of the library's mission.

On such a visit of inspection one certainly gains a fairer idea of the requirements of the institution which he represents, and, if the financial board of the city is to be asked for a money appropriation, is in a position of greater influence with the authorities, and is better prepared to state the reasons why the appropriation should be made. The whole board may sincerely believe that a certain fixed amount will be enough to buy land and erect a suitable building. Is it not a gain—yes, and a master stroke of economy—if, after comparison with cities of the same size, the sum is doubled and perhaps trebled? The sacrifice is indeed worth all it costs in time, expense, and superficial criticism.

#### 4: *Securing money.*

But with the combined enthusiasm of trustees and librarian no advance can be made without funds. There are three ways of raising money—by subscription, by individual gift, and by taxation. For a public library the last is, without question, the most preferable and self-respecting method, as citizens are disposed to feel greater pride in a building which they have paid for—which has cost them some sacrifice—than in a mere gift. That is human nature.

I shall touch only upon one means—that of taxation. To be sure, it is not always practicable to gain the consent of taxpayers to assume this additional burden, but, in states where a mandatory tax is made for the support of a

public library, it should be—and usually is—comparatively easy to have enacted by the legislature a law (subject to the approval of voters) empowering cities to issue bonds for the erection of a library building, the city to provide each year one-half the sinking fund and interest, and the library board, from its annual income, the other half. In assuming this financial obligation, however, the trustees must see that the amount so taken from the library funds does not cripple the institution, for it will readily be appreciated that the operating expenses in the new building will be greater than in the old; and it may also be taken for granted that this cost of maintenance is likely to exceed any estimation or expectation. Then follows retrenchment in salaries and in purchase of books—a deplorable condition indeed.

On the other hand, too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for securing ample funds at the outset, for it is humiliating to be compelled later to go before the board of aldermen to ask for an additional appropriation.

If the city supplies the funds, there is no excuse, it seems to me, for asking, as is sometimes done, for less than what is known to be wanted, even if the financial board of the city is likely to refuse it—in fact, it is safe to add one-quarter to the amount conservative judges on the board of trustees deem sufficient. Better to have a small surplus than a miserable deficit.

Possibly the sum asked for may not be granted, in which case the question arises, "Is it better to accept the doctrine that 'half a loaf is better than no bread' or bide one's time until the full amount is forthcoming?"

No matter what the undertaking is our vicious American habit of haste rushes in and prods us to make some sort of showing, often against our inclination, invariably against our judgment. This is a bad principle in library construction, and often leads to incomplete, imperfect, and unsatisfactory buildings.

#### 5: *Consulting architect.*

If it is proposed to have a consulting architect he should be chosen even before the site is selected, as from the beginning his services will be valuable. Such an adviser should be of the highest standing in his profession—unbiased, courageous, and conscientious; a man qualified to inspire confidence among his colleagues.



His duties extend through to the completion of the building, and he is usually paid a definite sum in place of a percentage on the cost of the building. He will be called in frequent consultation, and by his advice may prevent the purchase of undesirable property.

Besides assisting in choosing the site, the consulting architect prepares the technical portion of the "Conditions of competition"; assists in deciding the architectural contest; adjusts any differences arising between trustees and "working" architect; and, in general, acts as a sort of safety valve for the trustees. His days of usefulness are varied and long.

For many years it was the prevailing impression among librarians that architects were opinionated, unfair, and unreasonable; and among architects that librarians did not know what they wanted. As a consequence, pleasant relations did not exist. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the librarian was quite as stubborn as the architect, and both were too persistent in endeavoring to carry their point. (And, if I may make bold to say it to this audience, the librarian is still liable to make a mistake.) Happily the old feeling is removed, thanks to Mr. C. C. Soule, who, at the San Francisco Conference in 1891, set forth so clearly and concisely the "Points of agreement among librarians as to library architecture." It opened the eyes of men of both professions, proved conclusively that the active, progressive, and liberal architects and librarians were very near together on vital points, and inferred that where there was disagreement it was quite as often the fault of the librarian as of the architect. They had misunderstood each other and were surprised to find how little difference really existed between them. To-day each acknowledges the good qualities of the other; and it is the exception rather than the rule that architects do not consult several librarians when preparing designs for library buildings.

Competitive contests are responsible in a great measure for further co-operation; and as time goes on the relations are bound to grow closer and more intimate.

When Mr. Soule gives us a supplementary report he will undoubtedly show that the gulf is entirely bridged, and that librarians and architects are supremely happy in having "found themselves."

#### 6: *Selecting site.*

The consideration of site is quite as important as the building itself, and demands the

calm deliberation and the best judgment of clear-headed and far-seeing men.

Of the total amount appropriated, it is estimated that one-fifth may be used for purchasing land, and it is not safe to go beyond that proportion.

The right of condemnation of property should be given the board of trustees whenever the property cannot be purchased at a fair valuation. If it becomes known that certain plots are "being looked at," unless this authority is granted, the property takes a sudden rise in price, and the most desirable location cannot be secured on account of the absurd value set on the land.

The interest of the public is not really aroused until this subject is first broached, and if "general apathy" has heretofore ruled, "general mobility" is now in command. "Veritas," "Constant Reader," "Well-Wisher," and their followers will immediately take a hand in advising the trustees (through the daily and weekly newspapers) as to the best location. Such interest is wholesome, and if of no practical value to the board, it tends to clear the atmosphere and please the people.

It will, I think, be admitted that the library should be near the business section; and it will just as readily be conceded that the best location for a library building is not necessarily on the main street. The principal street of any city is sure to be the noisiest, and property abutting thereon is more valuable than a block or two away, so that pecuniary and other considerations point to a quiet neighborhood, easily accessible from the main street, as being the ideal spot. The shopping district is the magnet which draws the crowd, and a library to do the greatest good must be near the charmed circle. A gift of land may make it obligatory to locate in the residence section, in which case it will be found essential to establish a branch downtown to accommodate business people.

In selecting the site, trustees, taking into account the prospective growth of the institution, will purchase land enough to admit of extending the building at some future time; or if the funds in hand do not justify this outlay, then the location should be such as to make the later purchase of adjoining property feasible at a reasonable figure.

The site having been determined upon, the next step is to decide whether the architect shall be selected outright or a competition inaugu-

rated.\* The latter method in some form has been in favor for many years, and is the one to be noticed here.

#### 7: Conditions of competition.

The preparation of the "Conditions of competition," issued for the guidance of competing architects, will next occupy the attention of trustees, librarian, and consulting architect.

For a moment, let us look at the composition of this guide-book. It is usually drafted by the consulting architect and librarian working in harmony, submitted to the building or some other appropriate committee for approval, and by it reported to the full board of trustees for modification and final adoption. If carefully drawn, with due regard for all details—the architect attending to the architectural features and the librarian to such practical questions as size and grouping of rooms—very little supplementary explanation will be necessary.

The circular may be arranged after this manner:

1. Requirements of the library including
  - a. Diagram of the site—showing dimensions, lines, angles, etc.
  - b. Information regarding rooms. Under this heading the requirements of the library may be set forth briefly, allowing the architects the widest latitude; or they may be stated so definitely as to leave little play for the fancy and imagination. A middle course, giving such essential features as have grown out of the fulness of the experience of the librarian in consultation with other librarians, members of his own staff, and others closely identified with library interests, is safest to pursue. Naturally such information will include the size and relative position of the different rooms.†

\* In the 17th annual report of the librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library will be found an explanation of the different modes of competition.

Examples of the non-competitive buildings are Woburn, Mass., and other Richardson libraries, Newberry library, and Scranton and Boston libraries.

Of the limited competition, Chicago, Minneapolis, Buffalo, and Providence.

Of the open competition, Milwaukee, New York Public.

Of the combination of the last two, Washington, Jersey City, and Newark.

† An example of the first method may be seen in the circular issued by the Washington Public Library, and of the "middle course" in those issued by the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations—and the Newark Free Public Library.

2. The name of the consulting architect, given as a guarantee of good faith.
3. A description of the kind of competition.\*
4. The different drawings required.
5. Other papers, such as description of building, method of ventilation and heating, and estimated cost.†
6. How the drawings are to be lettered and forwarded—usually to the care of the secretary of the board.
7. Means taken to cover the identity of competitor—no marks or handwriting by which the authorship of the design might become known.
8. Manner of receiving plans—by some official of the board, and a limit of time set.
9. Method of deciding the competition.

As the success of the architectural rivalry depends largely upon this last particular, more than ordinary care should be taken to secure an impartial umpire.

The fairest and most satisfactory procedure is for the board of trustees to appoint a jury of award made up of the consulting architect, the librarian, and a member of the board of trustees, whose duty it shall be to proceed to a careful and detailed examination and judgment of the designs submitted, giving due weight both to artistic quality and practical convenience, to select from the designs presented a certain number which, in their estimation, possess the highest total merit, and to report the same in order of merit to the board of trustees, who shall render the final verdict. When the report is made, the board, in its wisdom, wishing to avoid complications, will not delay the decision, nor attempt to go behind the returns, but will at once adopt the committee's recommendation, ascertain the name of the successful architect, and announce the result.

The examination of plans should be conducted without outside interference, *i.e.*, there should be no public exhibition of competitive

\* Some of the prominent architects in New York have an agreement not to enter any architectural competition unless (a) "paid at least a sufficient sum to reimburse them for their cash outlay in preparing their competitive drawings," (b) "the ordinary fees as published by the American Institute of Architects shall be paid as compensation for his professional services to the successful competitor," (c) "a professional advisor or advisors shall be appointed."

Architects as a general thing are averse to anonymous competitions, but a particularly inviting program will sometimes tempt even the more eminent to participate.

† The amount available for building purposes is stated in the circular.

designs until the selection is definitely made by the board, and even then it is doubtful if any good end is attained. Such exhibition often leads to endless newspaper discussion, and, through injudicious remarks of friends, to the identity of the authors of the various designs being disclosed, thereby defeating the very purpose of the jury of award.

In arriving at a joint conclusion, the division of labor will follow natural lines: the architect, from his long and varied experience, will critically observe the artistic and technical side of the several productions; the librarian, by his training, study, and experience, will note if the practical library requirements have been successfully met; while the representative of the board of trustees will study the financial problem, examine the drawings, from the standpoint of the public, and, in general, see that the architect and librarian do not let their own pet notions run away with them.

After the pamphlet of instructions has been adopted by the trustees it is printed and distributed among architects generally, and, to attract broader attention, the fact of a competition may be advertised in local and architectural papers. There need be no fear of a dearth of competitors—and of the very best quality—if the conditions are satisfactory. It is not a case of "the more the merrier," for each additional competitor means at least eight different drawings.\*

The contest is now on in earnest, and there is nothing to do but wait patiently until the designs are presented and the result made known by the board of trustees.

When the "affair" is ended, the decision rendered, and the architect chosen, the trustees and librarian must possess that faith which is spoken of by Paul as "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen," for the architect is now supreme and his word is law.

It is understood that the selection of an architect means that he will work in accord and sympathy with the trustees, and not insist upon the substitution of a different design from the one decided upon at first. Such a departure is

\*The number of designs and drawings in six leading competitions were as follows:

	<i>Designs. Drawings.</i>	
N. Y. P. L. (1st competition).....	88	792
N. Y. P. L. (2d " ).....	12	120
Milwaukee P. L. ....	78	624
Providence P. L. ....	9	63
Jersey City P. L. ....	54	324
Washington P. L. ....	26	182
Newark F. P. L. ....	38	304

rare in these days, though in the past (in other than library competitions) it has been known to occur.

If any changes are suggested the designs are carefully gone over by the architect in consultation with the advisory architect and the result submitted to the trustees for adoption or rejection. When the revised plans are at last accepted by the trustees no further alterations should be made, as the cost of any changes after the building contracts are awarded is out of proportion to the benefit obtained.

The next advance brings us to

#### 8: Award of contracts.

Advertisements, asking for bids, are inserted in the local papers and builders' journals for a specified time and special requests are made to well-known contractors to submit estimates.

The Newark advertisement reads as follows:

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Newark, N. J., April 8, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock of May 16, 1898, at the office of the secretary, 16 West Park street, for all labor and materials required for the complete construction of the new Library Building on the property Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Washington street, Newark, N. J., according to plans prepared by Rankin & Kellogg, architects, 1024 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The work comprehended therein will be subdivided into six contracts, composed of work specified under the various headings as follows, and bidders will submit their proposals accordingly, complying carefully with the requests for separate prices on certain changes:

Masonry contract includes: Excavation, stone work, marble, tile work and mosaic, cement work, brick work, fire-proof floors and partitions, terra cotta, steel and iron work (including skylights), and plastering.

Carpentry contract includes: Lumber and carpenter work, mill work (including interior finish), roofing and sheet metal work, painting and glazing, and hardware.

Plumbing contract includes: Plumbing and gas fitting.

Electrical contract includes: All electrical work, except elevators.

Heating contract includes: Heating and ventilation.

Elevator contract includes: Elevators and lifts.

Only bids which include the whole of the work comprehended in each subdivision will be considered.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed to the interest of the board of trustees to do so.

No bids will be considered except from parties experienced in this line or class of work and having the proper facilities and financial standing to properly execute the work.

Successful bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory bond in a sum equal to one-half the amount of their contract, binding them to the faithful performance of the same.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the present Library Building, West Park street, Newark, N. J., and at the office of the architects, 1024 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Bidders desiring the exclusive use of one

or more sets of blue-prints and specifications can obtain the same from the architects at the cost of duplication, if ordered prior to April 27, 1898, the said blue-prints and specifications to remain the property of the architects, to be used for estimating purposes only, and to be returned with proposal.

Bidders will furnish in their proposals lists of the sub-contractors they propose to use, and the board of trustees expressly reserves the right to require such changes in these lists before the execution of contracts as may be necessary to make the sub-contractors satisfactory to the said board.

All proposals to be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two sureties who shall, at the time of submitting such proposals, qualify as to their responsibility in the amount of such proposal, and bind themselves that, in the event of the contract being awarded to the person or persons making the proposal, and the said person or persons shall omit or refuse to execute such contract, they will pay to the said board of trustees a sum equal to the difference between the said proposal and that of the next lowest responsible bidder or bidders by whom such contract shall be executed. The board of trustees will also receive as surety a reliable company duly authorized to do business by law in the State of New Jersey, to execute such bond as surety.

All proposals and bonds to be on the forms provided for the purpose, copies of which may be had at the office of the secretary, West Park street, Newark, N. J., or at the office of the architects, 1024 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

By order of the board of trustees, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

JAMES M. SNEYMOUR, President.

FRANK P. HILL, Secretary.

Bidding is sometimes restricted to local men, but the rivalry is keener if "outsiders" are permitted to enter. It is needless to observe that these foreign contractors should be given as fair chance as the local bidders.

Several sets of plans should be placed on exhibition in a commodious and centrally located room, where they can be seen and used by bidders, and it would be convenient to have a few copies to loan to any who might wish to consult them at their own office for a few days. The larger contractors usually prefer to pay the architects for the use of blue-prints, so that they may have all the time possible to complete their estimates.\*

The next exciting step is taken when the bids are received and opened. It is manifestly fair and reasonable that this should be done publicly. A room large enough to accommodate the bidders is secured, and at the appointed hour the interested parties meet to ascertain the result. The contract is not always awarded at the time the bids are opened, particularly if

bids are received for separate portions of the job; time is needed to satisfactorily tabulate and compare the returns.

There are three ways of estimating: 1, For the whole work. 2, For a division like carpentry, masonry, heating, etc. 3, For many minor portions. If contractors have been permitted to submit bids in several forms it is for the trustees to decide which is the most advantageous to accept.\* When possible it is well to include in the contract a penalty for not finishing the building on a certain date, but in some states the law does not permit the insertion of such a clause unless the contractor is paid the same amount per day in case he finishes ahead of time.

So far so good. We are now well under way; the contracts are signed, the work is started, and we watch the slow but steady progress of the work. There is a long wait before the end is in sight, but "patient waiters are no losers," and in a library building it is well to "make haste slowly."

But all things come to an end, and even a library building is completed after a time.

Finally, the conditions have all been complied with and the contracts filled. The last bit of work is done; the carpenters, masons, and decorators have gone; the building is finished and ready for occupancy. Plans for moving from the old to the new quarters have been prepared, contemplated changes in staff scheduled, and the dedicatory exercises determined upon. The real test is soon to be made — the building must yet prove that the right model has been obtained. Even with detailed care and attention it is possible something has been left undone, or something done that ought not to be done. The trustees, architects, artisans, and librarian, if they have been exacting of themselves, may not be entirely satisfied with the plan as worked out.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped, when all the preliminaries have been faithfully observed, and the building is completed, it will meet the approval of the public architecturally — for it is as a thing of beauty that the average citizen will view it; that it will appeal to the architect as a creation of his hands and brain, and to the trustees for usefulness. The librarian must join with Paul in saying, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."

\* The cost to the contractor is usually about \$10 per set, with the understanding that the plans are to be returned to the architects.

\* It is taken for granted that the board has reserved the right to reject any or all bids.



# THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*Worthington C. Ford in 47th Report (1898) of Boston Public Library.*

THE general plan of this department was to constitute a working laboratory on social topics where the expert, the student, and the general reader might find the material they desire, and, if necessary, advice and guidance in the use of this material. The scheme must, therefore, cover two important divisions of each social question: the theory, as developed by the leading American and European writers, and the application, as recorded in the investigations of government bureaus, corporations, associated charities or individuals. If the entire range of sociology as now understood is to be adequately treated, the department must have collections on political economy in its widest sense, on political science both in theory and in history, and on statistics, which records and generalizes both economics and history.

The public library possesses large and valuable collections on economics and history, and an intelligent appreciation of this description of writings is clearly evidenced in the selection. Indeed, it is in some respects one of the best collections of its kind in this country, and it would be difficult to duplicate it within any reasonable time. This great and solid foundation is now being rapidly added to by the purchase of current works, and by securing such as are out of print with every opportunity offered.

As to the third division, statistics, which includes all forms of state activity, the principal subjects to be covered are:

Vital statistics.

Commercial statistics, which comprises the means or agencies of transportation.

Labor statistics, which cannot overlook the statistics of production, whether agricultural or industrial.

Financial statistics, and all questions of banking, currency, and taxation.

State and private penal and charitable institutions.

It will be necessary to provide the material for a proper understanding of these subjects both in general and in detail. For the general, reference may be made to the condensed statements of economy issued by each of the leading countries in the form of handbooks or abstracts. I have received, in some cases, full sets of the statistical abstracts of the following countries: United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Japan, and India. And even where a country is not named in this list the most essential statistics as to commerce, population, railroads, telegraphs, and finance, may be learned from some of the abstracts, like that for "foreign countries" issued by the British government.

These abstracts are, however, too condensed to serve the purposes of the special student, and a vast and ever-increasing number of

official reports must be obtained for his needs. In the number and scope of these reports no two countries agree. It is safe to say that every leading bureau in a governmental department prepares and prints an annual report, which is supplemented by special reports, and by the labors of legislative commissions. It is often not enough to have the report alone; the debates of the house to which it is submitted are useful or essential. In fact, there is hardly any limit to the issues of this description, and only unremitting vigilance will enable the library to keep abreast with them in a manner that will satisfy the demands of its readers.

In planning to fulfil the high purposes designed for this department I have laid down certain broad lines of action that may be briefly summarized:

1. All census returns, whether of the United States or of Asiatic countries, have been sought. Vital statistics have been more fully developed than any other branch of statistical science, and are more frequently called for.

2. In commerce the detailed annual returns of the four leading commercial and industrial nations of the world—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany—hold the first place of importance. Almost as necessary are those of Russia, Japan, China, and British India—covering the development of Asiatic trade, now so prominent among the world's problems. Canada and South America are of great interest commercially to the United States, and the trade of colonies and dependencies must prove suggestive in studying the future policy and growth in foreign trade of the United States. Even Africa, with its failures and successes in colonization, and its internal relations affecting the attitude of competing powers to one another, carries lessons that cannot be neglected. I have attempted to secure complete commercial returns of the principal nations, and am meeting with success.

This particular branch will attract, and is attracting, the attention of commercial and manufacturing bodies in this region. It is to be regretted that full replies cannot be given to every question, but this regret will become less as the collection of commercial statistics increases. Much assistance toward completing the wants of the department could be given by commercial bodies, were they to turn over to the library any works on commerce received and not immediately needed by their own members. The process of collecting and completing this will necessarily be a slow one; but the commercial interests of the port are of such importance that no effort should be spared to keep the records of the world's commerce to date and as full as circumstances will permit.

3. The problems of labor have many phases, no one of which should be passed over lightly. I have recently segregated the reports of the state bureaus of labor statistics, and of a total issue of more than 300 reports, this department possesses all but about 30; and even these wants are being made good by way of gift and exchanges. In foreign countries labor is rep-

resented in nearly all administrations, and the reports of labor departments or bureaus in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria are received in this library. This promises to constitute one of the most valuable divisions of this department, because of the many questions of daily life or state relations discussed in these reports.

To cover only the state reports on labor would be to pass over one of the most vital aspects of the labor problem, that which is usually described as socialism, but which takes so many forms that no one term will cover them. I am making a specialty of the proceedings of labor congresses, of socialist periodicals, and even of anarchist issues, believing that the statement of grievances and formulation of reforms by the workmen themselves will be of future value in history and in economics.

4. The next subject is that of finance, and its importance cannot be exaggerated. At a time when all governments are facing deficient revenues and rapidly increasing demands on their treasuries, the discussion of taxation has come to the front and is exercising national as well as local taxing powers. The budgets of each great nation, and the legislative reports and debates on the budget propositions, the great financial institutions, state and private, and the movements in the leading money markets of the world find a place in this department for future reference. No questioner has been turned away unsatisfied in this line of inquiry, and yet much remains to be done towards obtaining the material that is pertinent and timely.

It will not be necessary to dwell upon the value of state and local reports on charities and correction. They record the results of an exercise of functions on the performance of which the very existence of the state depends. Too close attention cannot be given to this diseased aspect of society, and I have sought for the best products of treatment of social ills at home and abroad.

In pursuing these objects correspondence has been opened with experts and societies in the United States and in foreign countries, with a view to securing early notice of what is published on the various matters falling within this department. The response has been gratifying, and is proving its utility daily. These connections have been facilitated by the deposit in the public library of the collections of the American Statistical Association.

The transfer of these collections was not completed until January of this year; but the books and pamphlets, numbering about 5000, have been arranged, listed, and will be incorporated into the library as rapidly as time will permit. While there will be some duplication, yet the two collections complement one another in a very satisfactory manner. The public library was strong on economic writings of a general character, but weak in the results of economics applied in the administration of government; the statistical association was strong on this practical side, but almost wanting in theoretical works. Its most remarkable feature was the series of issues of foreign governments, long

since out of print and difficult to obtain. As an example of the disinterested zeal of one man—Dr. Edward Jarvis—the collection is notable; as a foundation on which to build for the future, it is a valuable accession to the public library.

Exchanges of duplicate material are now being made, and the statistical collection has been able thus to complete many of its deficiencies.

In recognition of this widening interest in public questions, and more especially in the foreign relations of the United States, the advantage of prompt service has been recognized. The best results will be attained by rather anticipating than following public inquiry. With this in view arrangements have been perfected by which the important state papers of the leading governments of Europe are sent to the library as soon as published, thus saving six weeks or more in the transmitting, by obviating the delay of formal orders from this side. German, French, Belgian, and English bills, reports, and debates have been brought under this system, which will be extended to other countries having direct or indirect relations with the policy, foreign intercourse or commerce of the United States. With the short trial already made of this system the results have justified the course taken, and must be better appreciated as the facilities offered to the public become better known. I may mention that the library, through this means, received early copies of the Treaty (Spanish) papers, the British Blue Book, and the French Yellow Book on the Fashoda incident, and the special Parliamentary reports on water gas, petroleum, and local taxation, all of which were called for soon after receipt. And that the system must prove of advantage as the public becomes more familiar with the facilities offered is shown by the fact of inquiries being made for documents of foreign governments, a knowledge of which was gained through cable press notices. It was extremely gratifying to be able to promise the document "in a few days," a promise that was fulfilled through the careful attention of the foreign agents of the library, acting under the general arrangement already described.

In the same line is the method adopted of giving notice to the public of the receipt of important or timely documents. I have been enabled to publish notices in the library bulletin within 10 days after the document listed has reached the library, without interfering with the regular process of the catalog department. I believe that so prompt notice cannot but be useful to the public.

This brings me to the relations such a department must bear to the general public. It is not to be denied that there has in late years been an increasing attention paid to economic and political studies. This attention has been made necessary by the ever-increasing complexity of our social relations, as well among ourselves as with other peoples. The universities and high schools have special departments for teaching these questions, and the

need of a special department in this library, to contain the works necessary for applying, encouraging, and continuing these studies, has been impressed upon the trustees and librarian. I need hardly enumerate the subjects lately coming before this city government for some settlement: the expenditures and revenues; the relations to the city of corporations using the streets; questions of public health and safety; and the proper statistical records of municipal activity. In the state, the problem of taxation is ever present, with its perplexing difficulties of assessments and valuation of real and personal property; while the many corporate and state institutions under its control call for an intelligent regulation as well as a high degree of practical ability. In national affairs there are also matters of finance of extreme importance, and the increasing demands of government for power to enter upon new areas of state action call for the highest exercise of the intelligence and practical faculties. To undertake to deal with such problems in ignorance is to invite disaster; and it is only the highest ability that can hope to master their intricacies and point out the proper solution.

To another rising study this department must give support and direction—I refer to the study of commercial geography. The mere boundaries of a country, the names of its capital and leading cities, rivers, and mountains, convey no real meaning to the child's mind, and much less can they satisfy the more matured student. The climate and productions of the region, the mineral wealth and the products for home consumption or foreign trade, the manufacturing industries and the great commercial roads leading to or through it, the general habits of the people in food and clothing, and the form and supply of labor available—these are a few of the leading topics that present themselves in an attempt to gain even a superficial conception of what a country or a region implies. The prevailing feverish eagerness to penetrate into new and undescribed regions enforces such a study, and in the intense competition for colonial dependencies or protectorates it will be the people having the most intelligent mastery of needs and resources that will win the highest rewards. In Africa, in Asia, and in South America, commerce is being pushed as never before, and vast territories, thought a short time since to be doomed by climate and unattractiveness to lie waste for many generations, are being subdued by labor, made accessible by railroads, and subjected to organized administrations designed to develop their possibilities in surface culture or in mineral wealth.

A special feature of the department will be the large number of collections designed to give what is known of these undeveloped regions of the earth, and what is being done to make them better known. The proceedings of geographical societies are valuable for general descriptions; the accounts of travellers add to these more special information. The most valuable sources are, however, the reports of the consular service throughout the world, for they are governed by certain features that make

them highly instructive. They are, as a rule, prepared by men trained in commerce; they are designed to picture the actual movements of trade, and compiled from year to year offer a consecutive record of the transactions at each port where a consular officer may be stationed; they reflect the spirit of the commercial "drummer," who seeks to study the wants of the market, and examines them in the light of the home industries and their ability to supply what is wanted, in competition with rivals for the trade. A consular report is thus a record of the actual, and a suggestion for the possible, and usually cast in such a form as to illuminate the habits, aptitudes, and necessities of the people at or near the port of commerce. I have, therefore, sought to obtain, and promptly, what is being reported by the consular services of the respective countries, and there are on file the following: American, German, British, French, Austrian, and Italian.

To accomplish the best objects, certain modifications must be introduced in the library arrangements. The classification adopted for the collections of this department is on the decimal plan (Dewey's system), modified by such changes as the special nature of the book suggests. After much consideration this was deemed the best course to pursue, and its elasticity commends itself in use. In a general collection, where the reader knows what is wanted, the fixed position of the shelf, without regard or with little regard to subject-matter, may have its advantages. But in a special collection, where the questions are often vague and usually general, the classification by subject becomes almost a necessity. The end to be attained is the grouping of the records of one line of governmental experience, which may be found promptly, consulted easily, and offer facilities for comparing results of different peoples and countries. So far as it has been tested, the system has proved satisfactory.

While such classification will be of great assistance to both reader and department, special lists will still further make the material known and available. Much of the best statistical work is published in government reports, or periodicals, and is easily overlooked in a general survey. Some accessible record is needed to refresh the memory or direct the attention of the investigator. I have undertaken to prepare a catalog of the English Parliamentary Papers for recent years, and have in process a catalog of the United States Congressional publications. I hope to carry the idea further into practice by noting any important article on a social topic in the leading reviews and financial journals, so that the inquirer may be provided with the latest and selected utterances or records by experts upon his specialty. Without undertaking to create original research, or to influence judgment, every effort will be made to encourage study. The highest function of the department must be to have ready at hand the material for all who may apply. I may add that the number of the inquirers is daily increasing, and their questions cover a wide range.



# BINDING RULES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

*From Director's Report, N. Y. State Library, 1898.*

## COLOR.

USE the following colors in binding books in the various languages:

light brown	American
dark brown	English
black	German
dark blue	other Teutonic
red	French
maroon	Italian
olive	Spanish
light green	Latin
dark green	Greek
light blue	other Indo-European
yellow	Semitic
light drab	other languages

Bind dictionaries in language color of definition.

Bind double dictionaries of English and another language in English color, *e.g.* bind German-English and English-German in dark brown.

Bind American editions of English books in American color and English editions of American books in English color.

Bind translations and annotated literary works in language color of notes or translation.

## STYLE.

Bind books not much used in cloth. Bind all others, except very large books, in half turkey morocco. Bind extra large books in half duck. Use American Russia for law books in place of law sheep.

## LETTERING.

Letter author's surname in top panel. Give initials of authors where there is danger of confusing with better known author of same surname.

Letter title in second panel.

Letter editor, if needed, in third panel.

Letter volume number in large arabic figures in fourth panel, *e.g.* 12 not Vol. 12.

Letter year, number of volume from beginning of set, number of series and volume of series in the following form:

1883	1880-84	not	{	1880, 81, 82, 83, 84
298	5-9			5, 6, 7, 8, 9
SERIES 2	SERIES 2			2 series
14	1-5			1, 2, 3, 4, 5

In bottom panel, letter call number at top of panel, and N. Y. State Library at bottom. In oversize books, put call number at top of upper panel.

Letter two books bound together, with author of first book in top panel and its title in second panel; in third panel, letter author and title of the second book.

## SERIALS.

Bind all covers of pamphlets and magazines and all advertising leaves in regular order, unless distinctly directed to omit them. Put title-page and contents at the beginning, and index

at the end, unless clearly paged to go elsewhere. If one number makes a volume leave title-page and contents inside the covers.

Where two separate paginations are in the same covers keep each pagination together, putting all front covers and advertising leaves with the first, and all back covers and advertising leaves with the second pagination.

If plates are bound separately, bind covers and advertising leaves with text.

Bind all index volumes separately, if covering several volumes.

Bind separate reports by decades, *e.g.* 1870-79, 1880-89, unless too thick, when bind together the reports for five years, *e.g.* 1870-74, 1875-79, etc.

## SEWING.

After they are taken apart, collate all books carefully. Without special instructions, bind only perfect books.

Mend tears with transparent adhesive paper.

Use Hayes Irish linen thread.

Do not saw backs deeply.

Sew on soft twine (or on tapes when so instructed).

Use four-ply for all books under 35 cm.; for folios and over, use five-ply.

Sew every volume larger than a duodecimo on at least three bands; sew a quarto on four bands, or on five when extra thick.

Overcast first and last signature.

Sew "all along" when possible without using too small thread. Regulate size of thread so as not to swell the back. Thread must encircle each band.

Mount thick or double plates on guards. Folding maps, etc., must be backed or jointed with muslin when so instructed.

## FORWARDING.

Cut books as little as possible. Do not cut manuscript, maps, etc. Do not trim rebound books without special instructions.

Without thinning or scraping lace each band into boards, first cutting a groove for band in each board to prevent its cutting off in "knocking down."

Use Davey's medium tar board.

Use marbled paper linings and sides on half work. Use granite paper on cloth.

Use vellum corners covered by paper sides.

On all leather and half duck work use only tight backs.

## FINISHING.

Use only most usual form of roman capitals and arabic numerals.

Never use roman numerals, German, old English, or other fancy type. Omit punctuation except when needed to avoid ambiguity.

Omit all tooling on backs except plain gilt cross lines.

Put plain gilt fillet at edge of morocco.

Burnish tops. Do not sprinkle edges.

Do not use false raised bands.

Use silk head bands in bright colors on leather work.

Letter on the back. Never letter on labels without special instructions.

## PUBLIC NOTICE OF POOR EDITIONS.

IN view of the poor editions of many of the more popular authors, and the difficulty in keeping the volumes in condition for circulation, Mr. H. J. Carr, of the Scranton Public Library, has decided to insert in the catalogs and bulletins of that library the following notice:

"Because of the needless use of inferior paper, poor or worn-out type, and flimsy binding, publishers have in a degree made it impracticable for public libraries to continue the supply of certain books ordinarily in popular demand.

"Therefore, until the future issue of editions suitable and satisfactory for library purposes, works of the following named authors must be omitted from the stock and lists of this library":

A similar notice may also be inserted in the card catalog, immediately preceding the names of the authors in question.

This plan follows Mr. Crunden's suggestion in the March number of the JOURNAL, and it has probably been adopted in other libraries.

## POORLY BOUND BOOKS.

*From the 10th Report of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library.*

THAT after some months of hard wear we should have to rebind a popular 12mo novel is not surprising, we expect it; but we ought not to have to rebind large and costly octavos and quartos after only half a dozen handlings—books bearing the imprint of old and reputable houses, beautiful to look at, but cheaply put together.

"Rip Van Winkle, as played by Joseph Jefferson," a \$5 octavo, stood nine issues before falling to pieces; Dean Worcester's "Philippine Islands," 530 octavo pages, \$4, stood eight issues; Hobson's "Sinking of the *Merri-mac*" stood six; "Miss America" three; Landon's "In the forbidden land," a sumptuously printed and illustrated octavo in two volumes, \$9, is a still more striking example of how a heavy volume should not be bound, at least not for a public library. Vol. I. has 307 pages of letter-press, besides title-page, contents, introduction, and a number of full-page illustrations, some 380 pages altogether. It is printed on the heaviest, double thick, enamelled paper, on a 32-page form, and weighs 3¼ pounds—a very heavy book. Each sheet, and consequently each section or signature into which the sheet is folded for binding, is, therefore, four times as thick and heavy as the sections of so large a book should be. There are only 12 sections to the book, when there should have been 30 to make the book bind well. In putting the book together, section by section, each of these thick sections should have been sewed "all along" to its adjoining section with strong linen thread, Hayes three-ply no. 16, and over tapes or bands laid across or sawn into the back, but nothing of this sort was done. There are no bands. The thread is of the slenderest, and the sewing is apparently by machine. Now, to this loosely put together body of the book a case-made cover is attached by gluing

a flimsy strip of cheese cloth or super over the rounded back of the book, the edges of the same, an inch wide, being pasted or glued on to the board covers. Excepting a strip of paper, this open woven cheese cloth is all that makes the joint to hold book and cover together, which the least careless handling, dropping the book on the floor, would be likely to tear apart. Both volumes are now in the bindery, fallen in pieces after seven issues. If we could not, even with such unwieldy sections, bind them better, they would be in the bindery half the time and we should be compelled to keep a double supply on hand.

I am not unaware of the presumable reason for using the extremely thick enamelled paper—to produce a better effect with half-tone pictures; and, just possibly, lacking matter enough to make a big book, the literary shortage was made good by the help of more wood pulp; but if the use of the heavy paper had been limited to the full-page inserted illustrations, as is done in *Harper's Magazine*, and a thinner paper used for the letter press work, with 12 or 16 page sections instead of 32, and with honest sewing and forwarding, this attractive looking work would not have been so suggestive of having been made only to sell. Books got up in this style should be supplied to libraries in sheets or in paper covers unbound, and at a lower price, leaving the libraries to bind them to suit their especial needs.

## THE NEWBERRY BLUE-PRINT CATALOG

THE Newberry Library, Chicago, has published a first volume of the ingenious and interesting blue-print catalog of British Museum accessions, devised by A. J. Rudolph and described by him in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, 1899 (p. 102). This catalog makes a handsome folio volume of 457 pages, two numbered columns to the page, substantially bound in half leather. It covers the subject Academies, and consists of a main or author division, in which entries are arranged in alphabetic order by places, and a useful index to societies and subjects, which has been cleverly devised by making typewritten "copy" which has been reproduced by the blue-print process; in the index reference is made to the number of the column in the main division. The volume is light for its size, and easily consulted. The blue-print pages are clear, and only a few blurred entries are noticeable. Indeed the curious volume seems to represent careful and painstaking work, and to promise good results in the application of this process along other lines for purposes of reproduction. It should have threefold interest: as an example of the practicability of Mr. Rudolph's process; as a guide to a mass of valuable material; and as an interesting partial bibliography of society or other serial publications. But 10 copies of this first volume have been printed, and it is pointed out that subscriptions by a few large libraries will aid in carrying through enterprises on these lines.

### A LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS WITH CHILDREN'S ANNOTATIONS.

LIBRARIANS and their assistants who are interested in the subject of children's reading are invited to co-operate in the compilation of a list of children's books annotated with children's comments. A comparison of experiences concerning the books children of different libraries are reading and have read, and what the children think about the book, will, it is hoped, do much to advance the cause of children's reading.

The work of editing the list will be undertaken by Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, and Miss Moore, of the children's department of the Pratt Institute Free Library. It will greatly facilitate the work of the editors if slips of uniform size be used. A shelf list slip is the size which has been adopted, and the form is as follows:

TITLE	AUTHOR
Captains courageous	Kipling

Comment	
I liked it but I think it's more of a book for grown people than for boys; there isn't <i>boy</i> enough	
Age 11	Remarks Son of a naval officer;
Sex Boy	delicate yet fond of sports.
Nationality Scotch-Amer.	Great reader.]

It is desirable to have the information as correct and as full as possible, but the matter of first importance is the spontaneous comment of the child.

Do not hesitate to send a number of comments on the same book, and do not withhold comments for the sake of some point of detail.

Material for the list may be sent to Miss A. C. Moore, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be received up to June, 1900.

### LINCOLN (NEB.) CITY LIBRARY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE City Library of Lincoln, Neb., was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sept. 16. The fire broke out in a printing establishment in the North Block, next to the Masonic Temple building, in which the library was located, and spread to the Masonic Temple, the Methodist church, and other buildings. The total loss caused by the fire was estimated at \$500,000.

The library contained about 15,000 v., and was insured for \$6000. "This," writes Miss Dennis, the librarian, "will aid us in starting a new library, but it will be a long time before a library similar to the old one is established."

A special meeting of the library board was held on the day after the fire. It was decided that a new library should be organized as promptly as possible, and in accord with the latest principles of library administration. Temporary quarters will be established, and the work of book selection and purchase, so far as the insurance money allows, will be promptly taken up. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of securing suitable permanent quarters. Miss Dennis and Miss Sara Burrows were continued in their former positions to carry on the reorganizing, selection, and cata-

logging necessary, but it was decided to dispense with other assistance until the library should be reopened. The work of selection will be aided by the fact that the library catalogs were saved by Miss Burrows, who reached the building when the fire was beyond control, but pluckily entered the library rooms and secured the volumes.

Miss Dennis, the librarian, was graduated from the Pratt Institute Library School, in the second-year course, in June of this year. During her absence Miss Burrows had been acting librarian.

### THE JERSEY CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

WORK on the new building for the Free Public Library of Jersey City, which, after occupying hired rooms since its opening, July, 1891, is at last to have a building of its own, was commenced about four months since, the corner stone being laid by the mayor without ceremonies on Aug. 16. Since the foundations were finished the work has been pushed forward very rapidly; at present the outer walls and partitions have reached one story in height and the iron work of the second story is well in place. The architects, chosen in competition, are Brite & Bacon, of New York, and the contract was awarded in competition to Norcross Bros.

Good judgment has been shown in the selection of the location; not only is it in the best part of lower Jersey City (opposite Van Vorst Park), but it is central and easy of access. The main frontage is on Jersey avenue, the library occupying the entire block between Montgomery and Mercer streets, a distance of 200 feet. The depth of the lot is 50 feet, and an addition 50 x 30 feet extends from the rear. The whole area of the lot is about 11,300 square feet.

The style of the building is Renaissance; the materials, light brick with granite trimmings; the height, three stories and a roof story. It will be a handsome and dignified structure, convenient and well suited to library uses. The main entrance is to be on Jersey avenue; smaller entrances are on Montgomery and Mercer streets. Windows on every side assure a sufficiency of light. The special needs of the library, together with the peculiar shape of the lot, have determined to a great extent the interior arrangements, which will be much as follows: The ground floor will have a newspaper reading-room on Montgomery street, a bindery and a station delivery on Mercer street, the space between these being occupied by the vestibule, spacious corridors and stairways, and rooms for minor purposes. The second or main floor will contain a large periodical reading-room on Montgomery street, a reading-room for women, the delivery-room with card catalog-room adjoining, and the librarian's offices in the central part of the building; while the Mercer street side will be occupied by a well-lighted room for cataloging, and one for general work. The third or reference floor will contain two large rooms for children (a reading and a reference

room), located at the extreme Montgomery street end; on the Mercer street side will be a large and finely finished reference-room solely for adult use, with four study-rooms or alcoves adjoining. On this floor also are rooms for the trustees and for the assistant librarian.

From the nature and extent of the library's work with the young it was found necessary to locate the children's department on the floor with the other reference work, but it will be entirely separated, and will make a distinct department.

The fourth or roof story when finished will be devoted to a lecture-room and an art-room with museum.

Shelving for about 150,000 volumes will be provided mainly by the stacks, which are to occupy the extension. They are to be seven stories in height and can be carried higher whenever the need arises. The contract for these has been awarded to the Library Bureau.

The cost of the library, including site, will be in round numbers \$250,000. Towards this sum the board of finance of Jersey City has appropriated \$200,000; the remainder has by the strictest economy in management been saved from the library's annual income during the eight years of its existence.

The contract calls for the completion of the building on April 15, 1900, and it is confidently expected that the library will be settled in its new home by the first of May following.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

THE second annual session of the National Association of State Librarians will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24 to 26, 1899. Five sessions will be held, the capitol being selected as the meeting-place. The program includes an address of welcome by Governor Mount, with response by A. H. Chase; short addresses by Judge Daniel Waite Howe and Jacob P. Dunn, of Indiana, and many papers.

The topics to be presented cover "Classification and cataloging in a state library," by C. B. Galbreath, of Ohio State Library; "Uniformity in exchange of state publications," by J. E. Brown, Georgia State Library; "What books should a state library aim to get," by G. H. Dodson, of Oklahoma Territorial Library; "Care and disposition of U. S. and state documents," by Dr. G. E. Reed, of Pennsylvania State Library; "What should be the scope of a bibliography of the state," by A. H. Chase, of New Hampshire State Library; "How far should the state library be a circulating library?" by Miss Thayer, of Illinois State Library; "Relation of the state library to the Library of Congress and to public libraries," by Mrs. Spencer, of Michigan State Library; "Politics in the state library," by C. A. Gainer, of Idaho State Library; "Newspapers, their relations to the documentary history of the state," by Miss Montgomery, of South Carolina State Library; "Indexing of documents and publications relating to state history," by H. C.

Buchanan, of New Jersey State Library; and "The management of a law library," by Miss Hardin, of Kentucky State Library.

The headquarters for the delegates will be at the Denison Hotel.

#### Library Association of the United Kingdom.

##### 22d ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 22d annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held in Manchester, Sept. 5-7, 1899. This was the second Manchester meeting in the history of the association, the first having been held in 1879, under the presidency of the late Rev. H. O. Coxe, of the Bodleian. The present invitation, like the previous one, was extended by the municipal authorities, and the conference was inaugurated on the evening of Sept. 4 with a reception tendered by the Lord Mayor and held in the town hall, which was largely attended.

The first business session was opened on Tuesday, Sept. 5, in the town hall, when the Lord Mayor officially welcomed the association to Manchester. A vote of thanks to the retiring president, the Earl of Crawford, was moved by Dr. Garnett, and seconded by Mr. Tedder; and Mr. James Southern, chairman of the Manchester Public Libraries committee, was then installed in the presidential chair, and proceeded to deliver his address. Mr. Southern said that he proposed to speak chiefly of the work of municipal libraries, and thought if one place more than another invited such a retrospect, it was the city of Manchester, where the first library under the act was established, where the system of municipal free libraries had been most largely developed, and where probably a greater number of volumes were issued each year than in any other city at home or abroad. He briefly reviewed the history of the free libraries act, referring to the services of Edwards and Ewart, and the library development of Great Britain and the Colonies within the past 40 years. The great advance in libraries dated, he pointed out, chiefly from the establishment of the L. A. U. K. in 1877, and the number of existing libraries were briefly noted. In conclusion, the president referred to the magnificent addition which was shortly to be made to the literary treasures of Manchester. The John Rylands Library, in which was incorporated the celebrated Althorp collection, would in itself make the city which possessed it a place of pilgrimage for the lovers of rare books.

Mr. J. J. Ogle, of Bootle, then read a paper on "Edwards and Ewart and the select committee of 1849 on public libraries," a subject which had been somewhat anticipated in the president's address. He said that, while Ewart was moving in Parliament for the establishment of libraries, Edwards was collecting statistics which bore fruit in papers published in 1847 and 1848. One of these brought about the co-operation between the two men which had resulted in the formation of public libraries



in nearly 400 communities. The initiative was Ewart's, who was the guiding head; the executive labor was Edwards's. Interesting quotations were given from some unpublished letters from Edwards to Ewart, and the paper concluded with a suggestion that a fund should be raised to erect a tombstone for Edwards's grave at Niton, Isle of Wight, and memorial tablets for Edwards in the Manchester and Ewart in the Liverpool public library.

Rev. W. E. Winks described "An attempt to solve the school library problem," as carried out at Cardiff, where the school board appropriated annual sums for the formation and maintenance of its own school libraries, which were managed through the public library. Books were exchanged once a year between the different schools, and only scholars who were regular in attendance were allowed the privileges of borrowing.

"The De Quincey collection in the Moss Side Public Library" was described by W. E. D. Axon, who pointed out that this was the only memorial of De Quincey that existed in his native district. C. W. Sutton, of Manchester, reviewed the "Special collections of books in Lancashire and Cheshire"; and B. H. Mullen, of Salford, dealt with the early history of public libraries in a paper on "Salford and the inauguration of the movement for free libraries," in which he ascribed to Joseph Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, and not to Ewart, chief credit for the library act of 1850. Several speakers took exceptions to Mr. Mullen's conclusions, and Mr. Welch, of the Guildhall Library, thought it was an indisputable fact that the City of London founded the first free library in the kingdom.

Alfred Lancaster, of St. Helen's, read a paper on "The provision of technical books in public libraries from the technical education fund," which was mainly an appeal for grants under the custom and excise act for such purposes; J. Ernest Pythian, of Manchester, dealt with "Librarian and reader," urging that the public library should be to the reader something more than a mere store of books, and that the librarian's duties should not be considered to end with the handing out of volumes, but should include co-operation with the National Home Reading Union, the University Extension system, and similar bodies; while the session was closed with a paper by J. R. Boosé, of the Royal Colonial Institute, on "The Colonies in relation to public libraries," suggesting that public libraries could engage in a work of national importance by awakening more general interest in and appreciation of the extent and resources of outlying parts of the empire.

In the evening the Corporation of Salford gave a reception and *conversazione* at the museum and library in Peel Park in honor of the visit of the association.

On Wednesday morning the conference was resumed, with a paper by E. M. Borrajo, of the Guildhall Library, on "Books for the reference library," pleading for expert assistance, especially in the choice of scientific books. Specimen lists on special subjects were submitted by the

author, who urged that the publication of annual lists of books in the various fields of knowledge should be undertaken by the association. A discussion followed, which emphasized the difficulties found in acting upon the advice of experts, who are prone to differ much in their opinions, while librarians have to consider special and local requirements in selecting books.

Sir W. H. Bailey, of Salford, followed with a paper on "Ward club rooms," in which he advocated the establishment, in every ward in the poorer districts of a city, of reading-rooms which should practically be recreation-rooms for men and women. These should be freely supplied with newspapers and magazines, and small tables and games, also perhaps with such "reasonable refreshments" as tea, coffee, etc.; conversation and smoking should be permitted; provision might be made for a stage and for Sunday concerts, and it was suggested that the workmen of the district be represented on the board. A discussion followed, mainly unfavorable, in which Councillor Plummer, of the Manchester Free Libraries committee, referred to the recreation-room of the Openshaw branch library; and W. H. R. Wright pointed out that libraries should not be expected to supply all these desirable adjuncts to a municipal institution out of funds provided for the purchase of books.

"The Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich and its work" was the subject of a paper by W. E. Hoyle and Miss Nordlinger, of Owens College, devoted chiefly to an account of the card bibliography of current zoological literature issued under the direction of Dr. H. H. Field. W. R. Credland, of Manchester, had a paper on "County councils and village libraries," which proposed that county authorities co-operate to establish travelling libraries for the use of neighboring villages. In the ensuing discussion it was objected that such a movement would tend to discourage the formation of permanent collection and to impair the individual character of existing libraries.

In the afternoon the members were taken down the Manchester Ship Canal and entertained by Sir William and Lady Bailey in the Old Hall, the seat of the Trafford family, in Trafford Park, returning in time to be the guests of the Manchester Literary Club at an evening smoking concert.

On Thursday morning, Sept. 7, the final session was opened with a paper by T. W. Lyster, of the National Library of Ireland, entitled "Observations on the theory and practice of shelf classification." He said that objections to classification systems were sometimes based on a misconception of the librarian's relation to them. It was a vain dream to suppose that all libraries which adopted the same classification scheme would be arranged exactly like each other. The special circumstances of the library, the idiosyncrasies of the librarian and his assistants must modify the arrangement of the books. Above all machinery was the man who intelligently used the machinery. The theme here chosen was continued in a

paper on "The philosophical classification of literature as compared with practical schemes of classification," by Archibald Clarke, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, who argued that the latter half of the 16th and the early years of the 17th century were pre-eminently the times when pioneers in the work of classification of knowledge flourished, chief of whom were Gesner, Bergeron, de Savigny, and Bacon. The assumption was more than probable that the continental librarians and others who drew up more or less practical schemes of classification for arrangement of books in libraries owed something to the work of Gesner and Bacon. The work of later classifiers of knowledge, or literature, was conspicuous for want of uniformity among the various authors of schemes. It was impossible with perfect accuracy to map out a complete tree of human knowledge, as a mixture of faculties was frequently required to produce any one branch. Change in the meaning of words was also liable to upset classification. The librarian classified books in his libraries without reference to the great branches of knowledge they exemplified being remotely connected. But in details he had to thank the early philosophical classifiers for their careful work, and this was even acknowledged by modern librarians of a very practical type.

"Public records and public libraries" was the subject of a paper by Ernest Axon, of Manchester, who recommended that in every town where a free public library had been established the public records, such as parish registers, records of local courts and town councils and overseers' accounts, should be deposited there to be freely accessible to all who had occasion to refer to them. In the discussion, Dr. Garnett reminded the conference that at the Dublin meeting a resolution was passed advocating the foundation of a national photographic institution for taking photographic copies of public records, including parish registers. The general question of a more effectual custody of national records, especially parish registers, had been pressed upon the government by many persons, including Professor Bryce, and it was probable that a national commission might before long be appointed to investigate this subject.

Mr. Carter, of Kingston-on-Thames, dealt with "Naval and military libraries." He said that the Admiralty supplied books for the use both of the officers and of the men, and evidently intended that the libraries should have an educational as well as a recreative side. The subjects of seamanship, gunnery, and engineering were represented; those of steam and naval history needed, perhaps, a little more attention. Naval libraries were in charge of the Director of Victualling, books being classed as seamen's clothing; but the Victualling Department had discovered that they were really stationery, and should therefore be demanded through the Stationery Department, whence they were obtained if the Treasury granted sufficient money. Military libraries

were established under the Queen's regulations, and were open to all non-commissioned officers and men who subscribed at rates ranging from 3d. to 6d. a month. The books for the regimental libraries were obtained from the garrison libraries, which were larger institutions, under the supervision of the Director of Military Education.

Owing to lack of time the presentation of the remaining papers on the program was postponed. A letter was read from R. C. Christie, a past president of the association, expressing his regret at being unable, through illness, to attend the meeting; votes of thanks to the Manchester authorities and the many local hosts were passed, and the session was then adjourned. It was followed by a special business meeting, at which the report of the council, reviewing the year past, was read and discussed. The chief events of the year were noted as the establishment of the *Library Association Record*, the issue of the new L. A. U. K. year-book, and the library classes conducted by the education committee. The acts had been adopted in 18 places, and the new libraries bill had been again introduced in the House of Lords, where it had been dropped in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament.

The afternoon was devoted to visits to Chetham Library and Hospital, and to Owens College. At the former a printed account of "The Chetham Library," by A. Nicholson, prepared especially for the occasion, was distributed among the visitors; at the latter W. E. Rhodes read an interesting paper on "The Library of Owens College," and the handsome new library building given to the college by Mr. R. C. Christie was inspected.

The evening was given up to the annual dinner, which was held in the Grand Hotel, Manchester. Alderman Southern, the president, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. After the usual toasts, to the Queen, to the municipalities whose hospitality had been so cordially extended, and to the L. A. U. K., the chief feature of the occasion occurred in the reading by Mr. Pacy, hon. sec., of an address beautifully engrossed on vellum and bound by Zachnsdorf, for presentation to Dr. Garnett. Mr. Pacy said all sections and members of the association had subscribed to the testimonial in their desire to mark their high appreciation of Dr. Garnett's friendship and services. The address, which was signed by Lord Crawford, the late president of the association, and by 277 subscribers, said in part: "You have been a constant and an earnest supporter of the Library Association since its formation 22 years ago. In matters relating to library economy and administration and the movement for the formation of public libraries, as well as in the important branch of bibliographical research, you have brought to the councils of the association aid as valuable as it was varied and exact, and in the perhaps more congenial and equally important field of literature you have, at the same time, achieved a position amongst the foremost writers of the

day." The address was accompanied by a gold watch and a barometer.

The presentation was made by President Southern in a few appropriate words. Dr. Garnett, in returning thanks, spoke of the kindness he had received from the members of the association. Referring to his official connection with the British Museum, he said it would be well if that institution could be brought into closer touch with general educational movements. Although doing a great work the Museum did not receive that income from the country that it deserved; it could do more for the country and the Library Association than it did at present, and he regretted that in consequence of the small extent of the funds, comparatively, the very important work of the printing of the library catalog was not undertaken at first upon the scale which they now saw would have been desirable. He should rejoice to see a copy of the catalog of the Museum brought up to date, as it ought to be, and accessible in every free library in the country, so that every citizen should have the opportunity of learning, without cost, what literary treasures the museum contained.

Friday, Sept. 8, was given up to an excursion to Chester, where the members visited the Cathedral, the Walls, the Rows, the Museum, and the Free Library; while the closing event of the conference was a delightful visit to Eaton Hall, by invitation of the Duke of Westminster.

### American Library Association.

*President:* R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

*Secretary:* Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING SECTION.

The four quarterly instalments consisting of 57 titles of the annotated cards for books of 1898 on English history have now been completed. Some extra sets of cards and extra pamphlets were printed and can be obtained of the Publishing Section at the prices stated below. There are also still in hand some sets of cards and pamphlets of the books of 1897. Mr. W. Dawson Johnston of Brown University selects the titles and writes the notes which indicate briefly the character, scope, sources, and value of the books with references to the important reviews.

*Prices:* Books of 1897—(1) card form \$1; (2) pamphlet .35; (3) both cards and pamphlet \$1.25.

Books of 1898—(1) card form \$1.25; (2) pamphlet .50; (3) both cards and pamphlet \$1.50.

Subscriptions for the cards and pamphlets for books of 1899 are solicited.

Analytical catalog cards for three more of the titles on List I of books of composite authorship and periodical sets have just been issued, viz. Depew, One hundred years of American commerce; N. Y. State Museum, Bulletin and memoirs; Liber scriptorum.

Cards were previously issued for the Reports of the U. S. National Museum and Bureau of Ethnology.

Cards are in press for the Reports of the Smithsonian Institution and the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Addresses of the vice-presidents).

Price \$1 per 100 cards.

Prices for the German Festschriften included in the first list have not been printed, in the hopes that additional subscriptions may be received.

Work on the Portrait index is progressing, but further coöperation is needed. Several magazines have to be indexed and volunteers are wanted.

### State Library Commissions.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary, State Library, Indianapolis.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: James L. King, secretary, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: George T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia A. Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis.

The Minnesota Library Commission, recently appointed, is organized as follows: Chairman, Margaret Evans, Northfield; secretary, Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis; ex-officio members, Warren Upham, State Historical Society; Cyrus Northrop, president State University; John H. Lewis, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The commission has an appropriation of \$5000 annually for two years, with which to carry on the work. This sum is not available until Jan. 1, 1900, but in the meantime work is being organized and definite plans formed.

The commission wishes, as its first labor, to gather statistics of Minnesota libraries, to find the number, location, and condition of those already existing, in order to know the field in which it is laboring. The formation of permanent libraries and the better organization and equipment of those now in existence will be the chief aim of the commission in all of its plans. The travelling library will be used as a means to an end in the larger villages and towns, and only in the smallest villages and



country communities will be considered as fulfilling its rightful mission. 50 libraries of 50 volumes each will be ready for use early in January. Nothing will be done at the start toward forming special libraries for special clubs or classes. That and other desirable things will be planned later, when Minnesota has more towns that boast good town libraries.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Goodrich Memorial Library, Newport.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

### State Library Associations.

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: F. J. Teggart, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

*Secretary*: R. E. Cowan, 829 Mission Street, San Francisco.

*Treasurer*: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The regular meeting of the Library Association of California was held on Sept. 8, 1899, in the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco. This was the first meeting since May, it being customary to observe vacation during the summer months. An opening address was made by *President* Teggart, followed by an essay on "The Theatre Libre and its influence on modern French drama," by Mr. Herbert C. Nash, librarian of Stanford University. Mr. Teggart introduced for discussion the subject of "Access to the shelves," in which a number of the members took part. Miss Mary F. Williams, of the Albany Library School, who was a visitor at this meeting, spoke of the open-shelf question as considered by that institution. J. F. Abbott, of Stanford University, and Edward A. Abbott, of San Francisco, were elected to membership.

ROBERT E. COWAN, *Secretary*.

#### COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

*Secretary*: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

*Treasurer*: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: W. J. James, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.

*Secretary*: Miss J. S. Heydrick, Pequot Library, Southport.

*Treasurer*: Miss Alice T. Cummings, Public Library, Hartford.

#### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

*Secretary-Treasurer*: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

#### ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: E. S. Willcox, Public Library, Peoria.

*Secretary*: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison St., Chicago.

*Treasurer*: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: W. E. Henry, State Library, Indianapolis.

*Secretary*: Miss Belle S. Hanna, Public Library, Greencastle.

*Treasurer*: Miss Jessie Allen, Public Library, Indianapolis.

#### IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

*Secretary and Treasurer*: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

The Iowa Library Association will hold its 10th annual meeting at Cedar Rapids, Nov. 9 and 10. The program will include addresses by Melvil Dewey, Miss M. E. Ahern, and Miss L. E. Stearns.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

*Treasurer*: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard University Library.

*Secretary*: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

*Treasurer*: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

The Massachusetts Library Club will hold its annual meeting at Fitchburg on Oct. 26. The Bay Path and Western Massachusetts library clubs have accepted invitations to meet with the Massachusetts Library Club.

The morning session, opening at 11 o'clock, will be devoted to reports, election of officers, and miscellaneous business, followed by a discussion upon "Library club work in Massachusetts," led by Miss Chandler, Miss Morison, Miss A. L. Sargent, Mr. Dana, Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Wire, and others. The club will pay a visit to the Fitchburg Public Library, after which lunch will be served by a caterer at 50 cents per head. After lunch the club will proceed by trolley cars to inspect a mill of the Fitchburg Paper Co., by invitation of Mr. H. I. Wallace. At the afternoon session a paper on "Paternalism in public libraries" will be read by Mr. Lindsay Swift, of the Public Library, Boston.

A train leaves the North Union Station, Boston, at 9.30 a.m., reaching Fitchburg at 10.50

a.m. Returning, leaves Fitchburg at 4.35 p.m., reaching Boston at 5.50 p.m.

HILLER C. WELLMAN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: H. H. Ballard, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

*Secretary*: Miss F. Mabel Winchell, Forbes Library, Northampton.

*Treasurer*: Miss Mary M. Robison, Free Library, Amherst.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club has accepted the invitation of the Massachusetts Library Club to its fall meeting at Fitchburg, Mass. Its fall meeting will consequently be postponed, and it is earnestly desired that every one who can shall attend this meeting of the state club, thus showing our appreciation of the invitation and gaining for ourselves the inspiration which comes from a larger meeting, as well as the opportunity of meeting the workers from the other parts of the state.

F. MABEL WINCHELL, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

*Secretary*: Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, Bay City.

*Treasurer*: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

The Michigan State Library Association will hold its ninth annual meeting at Ypsilanti Oct. 26 and 27.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

*Secretary*: Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

*Treasurer*: Miss Anne Hammond, Public Library, St. Paul.

The Minnesota library association will hold its seventh annual meeting at St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 17-18, 1899. The sessions will open on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 2 p.m., and continue until Wednesday noon. Among the subjects to be presented are "How can the untrained librarian get technical knowledge," "Public documents, how to catalog and use them," "Problems of classification," "The necessary rules and regulations," "Bulletin boards and special lists," "The best reference helps," etc.

In addition to the regular program there will be a class in elementary cataloging conducted by a graduate of the Armour Library School. As much assistance will be rendered in this class as is possible in so short a time.

The meeting is held simultaneously with that of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

*Secretary*: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

*Treasurer*: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: A. H. Chase, Concord.

*Secretary*: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

*Treasurer*: Miss E. A. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

JOINT MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The third union meeting of the New England library associations was held by invitation of the New Hampshire Library Association at Concord, N. H., on Sept. 20 and 21, in the handsome state library building.

In spite of rain, about 70 were present when Mr. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian and president of the New Hampshire body, called the convention to order and introduced Gov. Frank West Rollins as the first speaker. The governor, who is himself a successful author, said in part:

"New Hampshire is interested in education; therefore it is interested in you. You represent that elusive but all-pervading education which one gets from general reading. We pick up a thought here, an idea there, a phrase fastens itself in our minds, or we add a word to our vocabulary. It is all unconscious, but very lasting. You all know how many great men and women have been educated without the advantages of schools, simply by the means of a few books. There are but 14 towns in New Hampshire that do not boast a public library. Our state is yearly receiving a great body of foreign and alien material, strong, rugged, ambitious, but largely uneducated. Is it too much to hope that our many public libraries and other avenues of free education may be the means of leavening this heterogeneous mass, and bring these immigrants to the standard of our own people? Yours is a beautiful, noble profession, and one that is destined to grow in the public estimation. I feel it a compliment to my state and native city that it should have been selected as your place of meeting."

Miss Caroline H. Garland, librarian of the Public Library at Dover, gracefully voiced the welcome of the New Hampshire Library Association, saying that the meeting could not fail to be a valuable one, because the visitors by bringing so much to it made sure of carrying much away.

The concluding address of the afternoon was delivered by Prof. Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, upon "The place of sentiment in the intellectual life." It was a delightful and scholarly résumé of the part played by sentiment in intellectuality, and a powerful plea for the restoration of this important factor to the place it has occupied, but which it is now apparently losing.

In the interval between the sessions the librarians were driven to St. Paul's School and shown the buildings and the chapel, which ranks finest of its kind in America.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, who outlined the steps

preliminary to wise construction of library buildings. (See p. 563.) The other speaker of the evening session was Mr. George H. Moses, secretary of the New Hampshire Forestry Commission, whose topic was "The relation of the public library to forest preservation." This paper was illustrated by lantern slides which served to emphasize some of the prevailing disastrous forest conditions in America which librarians, as educational agents, can find some means to correct.

Following the program a social hour was enjoyed.

At the concluding session on the following morning the addresses of Mr. Hill and Mr. Moses were discussed, as were also practical questions of library management and the matter of cheap book postage.

The convention was fortunate in the attendance of Miss Lodilla Ambrose, of Illinois, Mr. Henry J. Carr, of Scranton, Mr. J. N. Wing, of New York City, and Mr. Frank C. Patten, of Helena, Montana. The lights of the profession in New England were present in well-appreciated numbers, and it seems not too much to claim to say that when needs must, a union library meeting can compete successfully with the equinoctial.

GRACE BLANCHARD, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: F. P. Hill, Free Public Library, Newark.

*Secretary*: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

*Treasurer*: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

*Secretary*: W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

*Treasurer*: J. N. Wing, Free Circulating Library, 226 W. 42d st., New York City.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

*Secretary*: Miss Martha Mercer, Public Library, Mansfield.

*Treasurer*: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Dr. E. J. Nolan, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

*Secretary*: Miss Mary P. Farr, Philadelphia Normal School.

*Treasurer*: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

#### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Miss Helen Sperry, Carnegie Library, Homestead.

*Secretary-Treasurer*: Miss Mary F. Macrum, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

#### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

*Secretary*: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Goodrich Memorial Library, Newport.

*Treasurer*: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

The members of the Stout Free Travelling Libraries and of the West Wisconsin Travelling Library Association will hold afternoon and evening meetings on Oct. 16-20, as follows: at Eau Claire, Wis., Oct. 16; at Downing, Wis., Oct. 18; at Colfax, Wis., Oct. 19; and at Menomonie, Wis., Oct. 20.

#### WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin.

*Secretary*: Miss Minnie M. Oakley, State Historical Society, Madison.

*Treasurer*: Miss Nellie C. Silverthorn, Public Library, Wausau.

#### NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

*President*: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

*Secretary and Treasurer*: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

### Library Clubs.

#### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.

*Secretary*: Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Oxford, Mass.

*Treasurer*: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

#### LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

*President*: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

*Secretary-Treasurer*: Miss Elizabeth D. Renninger, Catholic Institute.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

*Secretary*: Miss Irene Warren, Chicago Normal School.

*Treasurer*: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison st., Chicago.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

*President*: Dr. J. S. Billings, N. Y. Public Library.

*Secretary*: Miss Pauline Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

*Treasurer*: Miss Harriet Husted, Y. W. C. A. Library.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

*President*: Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Cosmos Club.

*Secretary*: W. L. Boyden, Librarian Supreme Council 33° A. A. Order of Scottish Rite.

*Treasurer*: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

*Meetings*: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

## Library Schools and Training Classes.

## DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

CLASS OF 1899-1900.

Adeline Sophia Brown, New Haven, Ct.  
 Greta Elizabeth Brown, New Britain, Ct.  
 Mattie J. Chappell, Grand Haven, Mich.  
 Elizabeth L. Clark, Bangor, Me.  
 Elizabeth Voshell Clark, Wyoming, Del.  
 Florence Lydia Drinker, Madison, Wis.  
 Charlotte Elizabeth Evans, Erie, Pa.  
 Charlotte Kennedy Hannum, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Susan Howland, Wilmington, Del.  
 Bessie Homer Jennings, Ogontz, Pa.  
 Virginia Morley Keyes, Windsor, N. Y.  
 Helene Agnes Kingman, Vineland, N. J.  
 Emily Jane Kuhn, Huntington, Pa.  
 Katharine Stockton Leiper, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Penelope Bentley Parker, Flat Rock, N. C.  
 Mary A. Partridge, Argyle, Wis.  
 Grace Howard Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Caroline Farr Webster, Geneva, N. Y.  
 Florence Ethel Wheeler, Leominster, Mass.  
 Beulah Sansom White, New Lisbon, N. J.

Recent appointments of graduates to positions include the following:

Mary Parry Farr, class of '95, assistant Drexel Institute Library and instructor in Library School.  
 Marjorie L. Holmes, class of '99, assistant Drexel Institute Library.  
 Louise F. Buhrman, class of '99, librarian Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.  
 Caspar Gregory Dickson, class of '99, librarian Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

## ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Illinois State Library School opened its doors this year on Sept. 20. The senior class numbers 26 students and the junior class 24 students, coming from the states of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The following institutions are represented: Albany Normal School, Benzonia College, Illinois State Normal University, Knox College, Lake Forest University, Lutheran College, Secorah, Ia., Northwest University, Oberlin College, Shepardson College, Southern Illinois Normal School, Syracuse University, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wheaton College, Wilmington College, Wisconsin Normal School, Oshkosh, the state universities of Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and the University of Upsala, Sweden.

25 sophomores and freshman have registered for the library course. They will meet with the seniors and juniors only at the general assembly of the school, three or four times during the year.

The senior bibliography class was addressed on Sept. 27 by Prof. James B. Scott, of the School of Law, on "Law books suitable for an average public library." On Oct. 3

Prof. Lewis A. Rhoades, professor of German, gave an address on German books for a library of 10,000 volumes. Each professor will prepare the questions for the quiz upon his lecture.

The course on general reference books and the use of the library has been opened to all students in the university, without registration for credits. The lectures are given in the evening in order to accommodate students from all colleges. The interest taken in the course is very satisfactory. Students who present written exercises each week may take an examination at the end of the semester and receive credit, but many who do not intend to apply for credits are preparing as many of the exercises as possible.

The school enjoyed a visit from Miss Florence Woodworth, of the New York State Library School, on Sept. 27 and 28. While Miss Woodworth did not speak to the school, her presence was a pleasure to all.

K. L. SHARP, *Director*.

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1899-1900.

The fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 4, with the following students:

## Senior class.

Ashley, Frederick William (B.A. Adelbert College, 1885; M.A. 1888; Yale Divinity School, 1885-86; Harvard University, 1891-92; Librarian, Public Library, Painesville, O., 1898). Painesville, O.  
 Barker, Emma Elizabeth (B.A. Wellesley College, 1898; Assistant Albany Y. M. A. Library, 1899-). Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 Borden, Fanny (B.A. Vassar College, 1898). Fall River, Mass.  
 Brown, Bertha Mower (University of Wisconsin, 1897-98; Assistant Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis., 1894-97). Eau Claire, Wis.  
 Crump, Richard Law (B.A. Williams College, 1891). New London, Ct.  
 Knight, Marion Ada. Lynn, Mass.  
 Mudge, Isadore Gilbert (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1897). Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Paine, Florence Augusta (Smith College, 1892-95). Boston, Mass.  
 Saxton, Ida Louise (Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1893; Ph.M. 1896). Clyde, N. Y.  
 Smith, Faith Edith (Ph.B. Northwestern University, 1896; Assistant Northwestern University Library, 1892-98). Aurora, Ill.  
 Williams, Mary Floyd (University of California, 1885-89; Vice-director's assistant N. Y. State Library School, 1899-). Oakland, Cal.

## Junior class.

Bascom, Elvira Lucile (B.A. Allegheny College, 1894). Meadville, Pa.  
 Beard, Josephine (B.A. Oberlin College, 1894; Assistant Librarian Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., 1895-98). West Springfield, Mass.  
 Brown, Charles Harvey (B.A. Wesleyan University, 1897; M.A., 1899; Assistant Wesleyan University Library, 1897-99). Round Lake, N. Y.



Casamajor, Mary (B.A. Adelphi College, 1899). Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Davis, Esther Mercy (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1899.) Oneida, N. Y.  
 Goetzman, Charlotte Eve (Ph.B. Northwestern University, 1894; Assistant Boone High School Library, 6 mos., 1899). Boone, Iowa.  
 Green, Walter Cox (B.A. Harvard University, 1899; M.A. 1892; B.D. Harvard Divinity School, 1892). Albany, N. Y.  
 Hall, Drew Bert (B.A. Bowdoin College, 1899; Assistant Bowdoin College Library, 1895-99). Brunswick, Me.  
 Hays, Alice Newman (B.A. Stanford University, 1896). Pasadena, Cal.  
 Hyde, Sara Gardner (Mt. Holyoke College, 1892). Ware, Mass.  
 Keller, Helen Rex (B.L. Smith College, 1899). Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
 Lyman, Mary Alice (B.L. Smith College, 1899). Waverly, N. Y.  
 Maltbie, Anne Louise (Smith College, 1894-95). Granby, Ct.  
 Mathews, Mary Eliza (B.A. Adelphi College, 1899). Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Nutting, Gertrude Belle (B.L. University of Wisconsin, 1893; Radcliffe College, 1893-94.) Whitewater, Wis.  
 Phelps, Anna Redfield (B.A. Vassar College, 1873; Trustee Glen Haven (N. Y.) Public Library). Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Prentiss, May Louise (B.A. University of Nebraska, 1899; Assistant University of Nebraska Library, 1895-97). Lincoln, Neb.  
 Rigby, Grace Kendrick (Ph.B., Cornell College, 1899). Mt. Vernon, Iowa.  
 Sanderson, Edna May (B.A. Wellesley College, 1899). Fort Plain, N. Y.  
 Stillman, Carrie Eliza (Ph.B. Oberlin College, 1891; Ph.M. University of Chicago, 1896). Hudson, Wis.  
 Smith, Marie Martin. New Hope, Pa.  
 Springer, May Z. (Ph.B. Franklin College, 1898). Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Thompson, Helen Morton (B.A. Women's College of Baltimore, 1894). Cheltenham, Md.  
 Virgin, Edward Harmon (B.A. Harvard University, 1899). Dedham, Mass.  
 Vought, Sabra Wilbur (B.A. Allegheny College, 1899). Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Whitmore, Frank Hayden (B.A. Harvard University, 1899). Gardiner, Me.  
 Wilcox, Frank Grenell (B.A. Colgate University, 1894). Holyoke, Mass.  
 Williams, Edward Christopher (B.L. Adelbert College, 1892; Librarian Adelbert College, 1894-). Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Woodin, Gertrude Lee (B.A. Wellesley College, 1892). Greenport, Ill.  
 Yust, William Frederick (B.A. Central Wesleyan College, 1893; M.A. 1898; University of Chicago, 1894-96; Assistant University of Chicago Library, 1896-99). Chicago, Ill.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Pratt Institute Library School opened Oct. 3, 1899, with its usual number of first-year students, and three students specializing

for the work of children's librarians. Classified by states, the record of the class is as follows:

Colorado 1	Minnesota 1
Connecticut 1	New York 11
Georgia 3	Ohio 1
Massachusetts 4	Pennsylvania 2

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Mary Williams, class of '98, has accepted a position in the library of Hampton Institute. Miss Bertha S. Wildman, class of '99, has been made librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Emily Turner, class of '98, has been engaged to reorganize the Free Library at Oshkosh, Wis.

Miss Helen L. Plummer, class of '97, has accepted a position as assistant in the Public Library of Denver, Colorado.

Miss Gertrude E. Lachlan, class of '96, has been engaged to classify and catalog the new Henry McCaddin Memorial Library in Brooklyn, New York.

Miss Mabel Shryrock, class of '99, has been engaged as an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Carrie C. Dennis, class of '99, historical course, has returned to her position as librarian of the Lincoln (Neb.) Public Library. A new building, it is hoped, will soon be erected (to replace the old one recently destroyed by fire) and the library reorganized on new methods.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science held its fifth annual session at Madison in the eight weeks from July 3-Aug. 25. There were 36 students, six of them coming for the special course in cataloging and classification during the last four weeks.

Special attention was given to bibliography, and the students had the advantage of lectures on the literature of special subjects by Dr. Birge, Professor Stearns, and Professor Haskins, of the university faculty, Professor Macy, of Grinnell College, Bishop Messmer, head of the Catholic Summer School, and Professor Kümmel, of Lewis Institute, Chicago.

The president of the American Library Association gave four delightful and profitable talks on history and travel, and Mr. Walter M. Smith, librarian of the Wisconsin University, gave a series of lectures on bibliography and classification with special reference to large and college libraries. Miss Gratia Countryman discussed the questions of library administration and library extension as illustrated by the work of the Minneapolis Public Library. Miss Stearns spent some time at the school, meeting the students personally and talking on children's reading and travelling libraries. Mr. Wyer, of the library of the University of Nebraska, reviewed bibliographical aids with special reference to education. Miss Tanner spoke of the use of pictures in library work, and Mr. Hutchins told about the work of the

Wisconsin Free Library Commission in the country districts.

There were excellent exhibits showing picture work for children's rooms, schools, and bulletin-boards in the libraries at Bloomington, Aurora, Evanston, and Oak Park, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

The students remained in Madison for the meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, and enjoyed the lake trips and the camp fire.

The libraries represented by one or more members of the staff were the Cleveland, St. Louis, and Omaha public libraries; St. Louis Mercantile; Ohio State Library; libraries of the Universities of Washington, Arkansas, and Oklahoma; Grinnell College; normal school libraries at Chicago and Stevens Point and Whitewater in Wisconsin; also the public libraries of Kenosha, Stevens Point, Baraboo, and Madison, Wisconsin; Faribault and Owatonna, Minnesota; Rockford, Quincy, and Bloomington, Illinois; Lincoln and Crete, Nebraska; and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CORNELIA MARVIN, *Director.*

### Reviews.

DANA, J. C. A library primer. Chicago, Library Bureau, 1899. c. 3-180+9 p. D.

This is what its name implies, a primer. It is not meant to be a handbook of library economy or an exhaustive treatise on library practice. Both of the latter we still lack. But inside its own limitations, as set forth in the preface, it is an excellent work. There are some 55 short chapters in all, dealing with the varied problems of the small United States library of from 1000 to 5000 or from 5000 to 10,000 volumes.

Leaving for the present the material subjects which are always treated of in such works, we find chapters on What does a public library do for a community?; general policy of the library; trustees; librarian; meeting the public; the public library for the public; librarian as a host; making friends for the library; rules for the public; rules for trustees and employees. As an association we have worked for 20 years over the architectural, bibliographical, and mechanical details of library work. Now we are coming to the more direct work of reaching the people. But had we not better reach ourselves? Would not a school of applied ethics for librarians find some field for action? It will do none of us harm to read and apply the chapters I have noted. Indeed, chapter 34, "The public library for the public," seems about the best thing in the book. There can be few librarians selfish enough to fill their shelves with books on their own particular fads; fortunately, most of us are kept too busy helping other people to have a fad.

The parts for beginners are well worked out, and, thanks to Mr. Dana's skilful editing, fit well together. They cover all the ground, superficially of course—it is only a primer, remember—but give lists and facsimiles and references so as to form a guide-book. It is some-

what to be regretted that the illustrations as originally published in *Public Libraries* did not appear in this permanent form, but enough have been given to point the way. Besides the more usual items of bookbuying, selecting, cataloging, classification, binding, shelving, etc., the last chapter is devoted to rules for the care of photographs and facsimiles of cards showing how they should be cataloged. This is entirely new matter, not found usually in such works.

The publishers have made a neat twelvemo, with good paper and large print, an attractive-looking book, creditable alike to them and to Mr. Dana's typographical taste. It is well bound, machine sewed, and opens flat, and has a good though not exhaustive index. Indeed, Mr. Dana has prepared a book most helpful to those about to start a small library, to those in a small library as librarians or assistants, and to those having such libraries in charge as directors and trustees. He is to be congratulated on a successful and creditable piece of work.

G. E. W.

RIPLEY, William Z. A selected bibliography of the anthropology and ethnology of Europe. Boston, Published by the Trustees of the Public Library, 1899. 10 + 160 p. O.

A meritorious contribution to the young science of anthropology and probably the most important bibliographical work attempted by any American library in recent years. Nothing less could be expected when a noted scientist undertakes the compilation of the subject-matter and an expert librarian like Mr. Swift attends to the more technical features of the work. The consequence is that we are offered a volume to which we can turn with confidence and which at the same time pleases the eye and saves time by its convenient form, careful editing, and practical arrangement.

The bibliography includes the prehistoric archaeology, philological or historical ethnology, and physical anthropology or somatology of Europe, northern Africa, western Asia, and Siberia. It lays no claim, however, to practical exhaustiveness, except in the somatological field. As far as may be judged from a brief examination and from comparison here and there with the catalog of the Field Museum Library little of importance seems to have been omitted. There are, however, some works not included that will probably be missed by anthropologists, among these being Almgren's *Nord-europäische fibelformen* (1897); Andree's *Ethnographische parallelen* (1889); Balzer's *Glyphes des rochers du Bohuslän* (1881); Burge's *Pre-glacial man and the Aryan race* (1887); Clingensperg-Berg's *Das Gräberfeld von Reichenhall* (1890); Cottean's *Le préhistorique en Europe* (1889); Debierre's *L'homme avant l'histoire* (1888); Kolmann's *Menschenrassen Europas und Asiens* (1889); Lissauer's *Alterthümer der Bronzezeit* (1891); Lombroso's *Books on criminal anthropology*; Martinet's *Le Berry préhistorique* (1878); Maska's *Der diluviale Mensch in Mähren* (1886); Nordmann's *Finnerna*

Ilmellera Sverige (1888); Morris's *The Aryan race*; Mortillet's *Origines de la Chasse* (1890); Schmidt's *Anthropologische methoden* (1888); Torell's *Sur les traces les plus anciennes de l'existence de l'homme en Suède* (1876); and Verneau's *L'enfance de l'humanité* (1890). In the case of other authors—such as Aey, Baye, Canestrini and Moschen, Götze, Manouvrier—but one or two titles are listed out of several works which seem apparently just as valuable. Other works like Figuiers's *L'homme primitif* (1882) and MacLean's *Manual of the antiquity of man* (1887) are probably omitted as having merely popular interest, while Bastian's *Vorgeschichte der Ethnologie* (1881) and his other ethnological works have perhaps shared the same fate on opposite grounds, being very difficult reading indeed.

Titles are arranged chronologically under authors, and the same method has been followed for the index. The latter should be of great value to librarians, as well as students, although references to a few authors mentioned in the text seem to have been now and then omitted—among them Roberts being lacking under *Anthropometry* and Undset under *Norway*. In spite of the great care taken, a few misprints have slipped in; of nine counted, six belong to the Norwegian and Swedish text—this crux of the American librarian. But the general care and accuracy of the work should have cordial appreciation, and Professor Ripley and the Boston Public Library are to be congratulated on the production of an extremely useful and serviceable volume.

JUUL DIESEERUD.

### Library Economy and History.

#### GENERAL.

BAXTER, Sylvester. The public library movement in its parent commonwealth. (*In American Monthly Review of Reviews*, September, 1899. 20: 324-329.) II.

A readable article on Massachusetts libraries, based on the 9th report of the state library commission.

DAVIDOW, A. D. Medical libraries. (*In Medical Times and Register*, September, 1899, 37: 287-290.)

Urges the adoption of Dr. Spivak's plan of union catalogs of all the medical works in the smaller cities.

EMERY, S. L. Catholic literature in public libraries. (*In Donahoe's Magazine*, September, 1899. 42: 244-249.)

Devoted chiefly to a description of the Catholic literature in the Boston Public Library.

TANNER, Mary Ella. Pictures for reference use. [Madison, Wis., Free Library Commission, 1899.] 16 p. D.

A compact practical statement of methods of collecting, mounting, and arranging pictures for

exhibition or circulation; gives directions for obtaining needed supplies and useful hints as to art publications, cheap photographic collections, etc. Issued for free distribution by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

#### LOCAL.

Albany (Ga.) L. A. The library was opened on Sept. 14 with about 2000 volumes. Miss Theresa Brosnan is librarian.

Allegheny, Pa. A monument to Col. James Anderson, the founder of the first free library of Allegheny, is to be given to the city by Andrew Carnegie, who has commissioned Daniel C. French, of New York, to model a statue of Colonel Anderson. It was from this library that Mr. Carnegie as a boy obtained many books, and he has frequently referred to it as the inspiration of his deep interest in libraries in later years. The statue will stand in one of the city parks.

Atlanta, Carnegie L. Five apprentice assistants for the new library have been chosen from the applicants taking competitive examination on Sept. 7.

At a meeting of the trustees on Sept. 24 a site was selected for the new library building. The location is at the corner of Forsyth and Church streets, opening off Peachtree street, and nearly opposite the Grand Opera House. The site is 100 by 140 feet in diameter, composed of two adjoining lots; it cost \$35,000, of which \$1000 was contributed by neighboring property holders. The purchase of this site is in accord with the recommendations of the building and grounds committee of the library board, of which T. H. Martin is chairman. It is stated that plans for the building will probably be secured by competition, and that the work of construction will begin early in the spring.

Binghamton (N. Y.) City School L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '99.) Added 1419; total 12,185. Issued 60,122. No. borrowers 5467.

The library was closed during its removal to a lower floor from July 12 to Aug. 1, thus somewhat reducing the circulation. The removal has made it possible to establish a children's room, which had long been needed.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. The first art exhibition of the season was opened at the library gallery on Oct. 7, to continue to Nov. 11. It is devoted to original illustrations of books and periodicals, including a series of 70 illustrations for "Robinson Crusoe," just completed by Louis Rhead. A course of lectures has been arranged in connection with the exhibition.

Bridgton (Me.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new public library building was laid on Sept. 8. The nucleus of the library fund was secured by a public whist party held in February, a public subscription also added a considerable sum, and individual gifts, special entertainments, etc., have contributed to the amount. The site was given by Miss Clara Fogg, of Bridgton.



*Cleveland, O. Case L.* A children's corner, in which about 2000 selected books for young people are arranged on open shelves, was opened in the library Sept. 1.

The fourth annual exhibition of amateur photographic work will be held at the library from Nov. 20 to Dec. 2.

*Clinton, Me. Brown F. L.* The cornerstone of the Brown Memorial Free Library building, given to Clinton by W. W. Brown, of Portland, Me., was laid on Sept. 25, in the presence of a large audience. There was a public parade in honor of the event, and the stone was laid with Masonic exercises. Among the speakers were Gen. W. S. Choate, Rev. J. A. Weed, and W. W. Brown, the giver.

*Denver (Colo.) P. L.* On Sept. 1 the circulating department of the library was closed until it shall be reopened in the new building now being erected at 15th and Court streets. It is hoped that the opening may be held in October.

*Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L.* The Steele Memorial Library, the first public library of Elmira, N. Y., was opened to the public on Aug. 1. The library was the gift to Elmira of Mrs. Esther B. Steele, and is a memorial to her husband, Dr. J. Dorman Steele. The gift includes the whole building, with offices on the lower floors, the rentals of which form an endowment. The library itself is handsomely fitted up in solid oak, and is marked by good taste and harmony throughout. The first floor contains the book-stacks, circulating desk, librarian's room, and reading-room. The upper floor, or balcony, is also supplied with tables and chairs for reading, and there are a number of book-stacks, which at present are not filled but are left for growth. Several of these stacks have been fitted up with glass doors, and Mrs. Steele has placed there many interesting curios from all over the world. Most of these Mrs. Steele herself has gathered together during her travels especially for the library.

The library is fortunate in having windows around two sides of the building, and a large skylight over the entire roof, so that it is blessed with plenty of light. The skylight is one of the beautiful features of the building, being of exquisite stained glass, with the monogram S. M. L. in the centre.

In addition to the complete library building, Mrs. Steele also gave about 5000 volumes, among which are some very valuable sets such as are usually found only in large libraries. The number has been increased by gifts, so that there are now over 6000 volumes on the shelves.

The circulation averages about 140 a day. Many of the leading periodicals are on the tables, and these also are a source of pleasure to many readers. The juvenile department is small at present, but the enthusiasm of the children is boundless, and it is hoped to make this department a growing feature of the work. We have faith to believe that the opening of a library here will mark a new era in the history of Elmira, and that its influence may be widespread and helpful in the years to come.

K. D. A.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* (26th rpt. — year ending May 31, '99.) Added 1908; total 22,807. Issued, home use 83,959 (fict. 69,505); school use 5736; ref. use 19,437; school ref. use 11,666. New registration 2276; cards in force 4302. Receipts \$10,447.37; expenses \$6616.19.

Especially notable is the increase in circulation, this being 20,888 over the preceding year, and a gain of 49,678 in two years. The work of the reference department is noted somewhat fully, much having been done to increase its efficiency by means of reference lists, bulletins, special collections, etc. Small libraries are sent out to the schools for both home and reference use. A "children's corner" in the library has proved of excellent effect, and the Library League, started in February, 1899, has resulted in a large increase in the number of cardholders among children; an improvement in the care of books has been noticed.

Several exhibitions were held during the year, including the successful anniversary of "library day."

*Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L.* (25th rpt., 1898-99.) Added 8330; total 89,554. Issued 430,676.

In May, 1899, the public card catalog was placed in the delivery room. In September a children's reading and delivery room was opened.

*Macon, Ga. Price L.* The Price Library, established by Mayor Price, is to be opened to the public on or about Nov. 15 with elaborate public exercises.

*Nashville, Tenn. Howard L.* The library has established a circulating department, charging a fee of \$2 a year for readers' cards permitting the home use of books. The free use of the library for reference and reading purposes will be continued.

*New York State L., Albany.* (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, '98.) A comprehensive and most interesting report, reviewing the varied activities of the great library system conducted at Albany. Special reports are made for the special departments of the library, and tabulations of staff, regulations, accessions, etc., are included. Mr. Dewey refers again to the need of enlarged space for the purposes of the library. "We have now over 150,000 volumes boxed for lack of shelving, and while every effort has been made to keep this accumulation out of sight by storing it in the basement and attic, the dilemma is growing daily more serious. It is impossible to hope for any increase of room in the present building. The only solution is an adequate fireproof building, to which our more than 400,000 volumes and our very large scientific collections can be removed. Before that building can be completed, even if it were started this year, we shall be seriously crippled in our work, and our usefulness to the public will be greatly diminished." The publications of the year are noted, with mention of the recently adopted plan for placing these upon public sale and thus extending their use.

The practice of supplying information to inquirers at a distance is referred to. "The

largest future development (and it is near at hand) is the increased use of the library by those at a distance who by mail or telegraph ask to have questions looked up to which they cannot get answers nearer home. The time is near when every prominent lawyer of the state will be connected with the library by long-distance telephone, and it has already been proved that a trained assistant in the law library, familiar with every bibliography, index, and other aid, can often find needed facts in half the time required by a lawyer, whose time may be many-fold more valuable." The manuscript, sociology, medicine, education, and history divisions are respectively reported upon. It is suggested that travelling libraries be maintained by the medicine division for physicians who should form clubs in order to secure medical literature in this way. In the library for the blind efforts are being made to reach persons of this class throughout the state and bring them into touch with the department.

The establishment of the children's library in 1898, on the fifth floor of the capitol building, is referred to as desirable in building up the library's surest constituency and in affording to students of the library school an opportunity for "actual practice on the vital problems" of children's reading. The new department is under the general direction of the vice-director of the school, who gives special instruction on the children's department and has supervision of the students, who, in rotation, take direct charge of the room and the children. "A very high standard must, of course, be maintained as to the quality of books admitted. The library will start by transferring the best children's books from the capitol library, and will be developed as means and the demand justify. The school has been making a large collection of catalogs, blanks and samples used in the various children's libraries of the country, and with a room in actual operation adjoining the class-rooms will have unequalled opportunities for studying this perhaps the most important problem in modern librarianship. In the new building provision must be made for adequate accommodations for this department. An observer would probably criticize the necessity of a children's room in a state library, thinking of the traditional library that supplied books of statistics to legislators and state officials, and musty tomes of law to the courts, but the state library of New York is in charge of the library interests of 7,000,000 people and has centres of activity scattered all over the state. When we know that the educational activity of libraries is largely dependent on the way the youngest readers are started no one can for a moment doubt either the propriety or the necessity of the new movement, which will give us facilities for studying this problem and for making known to all the libraries of the state the results both as to theories and methods and chiefly as to the books which will do the best public service when placed in the hands of the little ones."

Newport, Vt. Goodrich Memorial L. The library was dedicated on the evening of Sept.

1, when Hon. C. A. Prouty, in behalf of the trustees of the R. G. Goodrich estate, formally presented the building to the town. A short address was made by F. A. Howland, secretary of state, who represented the state library commission. The library is a two-story structure of brick with granite trimmings. It has shelf-room for 20,000 v., and 17,000 v. are already cataloged and on the shelves. The second floor is devoted to an art gallery, museum, trustees' room, etc., the library quarters being upon the first floor. The building cost \$25,000. R. G. Goodrich, to whose memory it was erected, left his entire estate of \$75,000 for building, equipping and maintaining the library.

Ohio State L., Columbus. The *Ohio Educational Monthly* for September contains an article by C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, on "The library movement, what Ohio has done and is doing," in which the work of the state travelling library system is described. During the first four months of 1899, 119 of these libraries, containing 3435 v., were sent out. Mr. Galbreath says: "It is gratifying to know that the rural schools of the state are now manifesting a lively interest in the travelling library."

Oyster Bay (L. I.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid on Oct. 2 by Governor Roosevelt.

Remsen, N. Y. On Sept. 7 the Didymus Thomas Library Association was formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a free public library. The organization was due to the offer of Mrs. Wallace Francis, of Remsen, who agreed to duplicate any amount raised by the village for library purposes. It is hoped to secure about \$3000. Mrs. Francis also stipulated that the library be known as the Didymus Thomas Library.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. A. (38th rpt.—year ending May 2, '99.) A general summary of this report was given in L. J., June, p. 274, at the time of its presentation. It is issued in a well-printed pamphlet, with illustrations and plans of the new science building, views of the Horace Smith art collection, and reproductions of the book-plates adopted for the endowed departments. The additions for the year are stated as 5667; the total 106,973. The library is now divided into six collections, "each more or less separate from the other, each requiring its own catalog, and each needing also to be included in the general catalog," i. e., the library proper of about 80,000 v. of general works; the collection of fiction and juvenile, about 20,000 v.; the David Ames Wells Economic Library, 3000 v.; the art library in the art museum, 700 v.; the library of the Horace Smith Hall of Sculpture, 100 v. and 300 photographs; the Catharine L. Howard memorial library of science in the science building. The report is chiefly devoted to a review of changes made in arrangement and equipment. More books for young people are needed, and the establishment of branches is suggested.

Toledo (O.) P. L. An author-guessing contest was recently held in the children's room of

the library. Portraits of well-known authors, accompanied by brief biographical notes, had for some time been arranged upon a burlap wall screen in the room. The names and biographical notes were then removed from the screen, each portrait was distinguished by a number, and a prize of a book was offered to the boy or girl who should correctly name the greatest number of portraits. About 100 children entered the competition, and the prize was won by a 13-year-old boy who named 34 out of the 40 authors. The prize was a volume, "Distinguished Americans," given by Dr. Hathaway, of the board of trustees. The one author that all the children seemed to recognize was Longfellow.

*Wallingford, Ct. Ladies' L. A.* The cornerstone of the new library building, to be erected from the bequest of the late Samuel Simpson, was laid on Sept. 21. There were elaborate exercises, with singing by 200 school children. The address of the occasion was made by President Hadley, of Yale.

*Webster City, Ia. Kendall Young L.* The library's report for the first year of its existence gives the following facts: total 3170, all of which were acquired during the year. Issued 26,009. Total income \$4534.

*West Chester (Pa.) F. L.* The refusal of the town council to vote an appropriation for the library's maintenance has resulted in its discontinuance as a free library. It will now be maintained on a subscription basis.

*Whitehall (Wis.) P. L.* The dedication of the library building on Sept. 14 was probably the most notable event in the history of this little village. Preparations for the day had been made long before, many of the shops were decorated with bunting, and the library room was adorned with golden-rod, flowers, and potted plants. The little building is situated on the main business street, between the railway station and the court house. It is 20 x 30, one-storied, and the interior is a single reading and book room in one, without partitions. A "children's corner," with low shelves and small chairs and tables, has been arranged. A large collection of mounted pictures was made by the women of the village from magazines contributed by friends, colored photographs, and inexpensive reproductions, and these were arranged about the walls in groups relating to special subjects, accompanied by references to books on those subjects. The library now contains about 400 v., classified and cataloged by Miss Marvin, of the state commission, and is in charge of the proprietors of a photograph gallery adjoining; it is open each week day, morning and afternoon, and its use is free to the farmers in the vicinity as well as to the townspeople.

The dedication exercises were held in the afternoon in the Methodist church, when addresses were made by F. A. Hutchins, Senator Stout, Miss Stearns, Miss Marvin, Miss Tanner, Senator Withee, and others. In the evening a social meeting was held in the Workman's hall, followed by a supper. Of the 475 inhabitants of Whitehall nearly 400 were present,

with about 100 guests from other places. There was general speechmaking and music, including Scandinavian songs by the Pigeon Falls glee club, whose members drove 16 miles to take part in the celebration.

The history of the library is interesting. It was started 15 years ago as a subscription library, but of later years had been little used. In December, 1898, the state commission sent to the village a free travelling library on condition that the books of the local library be made free to the public. This was done, and in two weeks after the arrival of the travelling library the joint libraries had 160 borrowers. In February, 1899, Senator Levi Withee offered to give the village, through the state commission, a travelling library of its own, thus making the village one link in the chain of travelling libraries in the state, provided the village would support its own public library. The condition was accepted, and it was decided at the same time to have a home for the library. The people raised \$1600 for the purpose—the largest individual contributions being \$100, and a site for the building—\$100 of the sum being given by the farmers of the adjacent town of Lincoln at their town meeting. At the dedication the statement was made that there was not a family in Whitehall that had not contributed in some way to the library. "One poor washerwoman, who could give neither money nor books, gathered golden-rod with which to adorn the reading-room. The young man-of-all-work at the village inn gave a good 15-volume edition of Irving, his only possession in the book line, which he had expected to make the nucleus of his own library." The village is wholly composed of Norwegians.

#### FOREIGN.

*Birmingham (Eng.) P. L.* (37th rpt.—year ending March 31, '99.) Added, ref. l. 4400; total 142,960; issued 371,968; Sunday use 20,646. Additions to lending ls. not given; total 99,258; issued, home use 913,285. New cards issued 16,569; total cards in force 30,297.

In addition to the central reference and lending libraries there are nine branch libraries. During the year J. D. Mullins, chief librarian since May, 1865, retired, in accordance with the local superannuation provisions; he was succeeded by A. Capel Shaw, formerly sub-librarian.

*British Museum L.* The library's rich collection of books and other material relating to the French Revolution having been found to contain about 30,000 duplicates, it has been decided to offer these to the Bibliothèque Nationale. As a return for the courtesy, the authorities of the French library have determined to examine their own collection with a view to presenting to the museum any duplicates of works of English interest or importance.

*Clerkenwell (Eng.) P. L.* (Rpt.—15 months ending March 31, '99.) Added 1382; total 18,256. Issued, home use 128,334; ref. use 19,932; Sunday use 1858. Visits to news-rooms 1430. Adult borrowers 3214.

The reading-room for boys and girls, established in April, 1898, has been successful, 2093 reading-room tickets and 982 borrowers' tickets having been issued to children. The age limit has been reduced from 12 to eight years. Of the free-access system identified with this library the committee say: "The open-access system, as worked at Clerkenwell, is thoroughly safeguarded against misplacements or disorder that the losses are trifling, and that there is only a resemblance in name between the Clerkenwell system and that of some other libraries, which have been reported as failures, or as having suffered heavy losses."

*Madrid, Bibl. Nacional.* VALDES, Armando Palacio. In the National Library at Madrid. (*In Living Age*, Sept. 9, 1899. 222:720-723.)

An amusing account (to the reader) of a student's experience in using the Spanish National Library. After several interviews with a half dozen or more of the library attendants, one of them says, in a tone of humble protest: "Sir, the book that you ask for is on one of the highest bookshelves, and it is a little dangerous climbing to look for it. If it does not matter, would you kindly ask for another?"

*Tokyo, Imperial L. of Japan.* (Rpt., 1898.) The report is printed in Japanese, but accompanied by the usual English summary. This shows accessions of 9360 v. (1267 European), and a total of 167,870 (32,831 European). The library was open 334 days, and 628,906 v. were used by 100,270 readers. There was an increase of 76,874 in the use of books and of 11,188 in number of readers. Indeed in 1898 the library reached the high-water mark, the use of books exceeding that of any year and the number of readers equalling that of the previous record year of 1884.

### Gifts and Bequests.

*Beaver Falls (Pa.) L. A.* On Sept. 14 W. M. Morrison, of the Library Association, received a letter from Andrew Carnegie offering to give \$50,000 for a free public library building on condition that a site be furnished and that the city provide \$3000 a year to maintain the library. The offer was promptly accepted. A site for the building has been offered by John Reeves, of Beaver Falls, and the association has about \$2000 in hand for the purchase of books.

*Conway (Mass.) P. L.* A new library building will be erected by Marshall Field, of Chicago, who expressed his intentions in this direction on the occasion of a visit to Conway in July. A central site has been selected, and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge have been chosen as architects, with instructions to design a library building that, while small and appropriate in plan, shall be "the finest in New England." Work upon the building will be begun in the spring.

*Dallas (Tex.) L. A.* On Sept. 19 Mrs. Henry Exall, president of the association, received

from Andrew Carnegie a letter offering to give \$50,000 for a public library on condition that the city appropriate \$4000 annually for its support. The gift was accepted in an enthusiastic mass meeting. Much hard work in the library cause has been done by interested citizens, and the association is assured of funds for the site and other purposes in addition to Mr. Carnegie's welcome gift.

*Dixon, Ill.* Orris B. Dodge, president of the Grand de Tour Plow Works of Dixon, gave to the city on Aug. 9 a centrally situated lot measuring 80 by 90 feet and \$20,000 for the erection of a public library. The building is to be of stone and will be known as the O. B. Dodge Library. The late Theron Cummins, of the same company, left \$15,000 for new books.

*Holyoke (Mass.) P. L.* The sum of \$1000 was added to the library building fund on Sept. 14 by anonymous gift. On Sept. 19 J. H. Appleton, of Springfield, gave \$5000 to the fund.

*Oakland (Cal.) P. L.* On Sept. 6 an offer was received from Andrew Carnegie stating that he would give \$50,000 for a public library building on condition that the city furnish a site and provide \$4000 annually for maintenance. A special meeting of the trustees was held on Sept. 9, when the gift was formally accepted; it was recommended that the library building be named after Mr. Carnegie. The city council has arranged to provide the appropriation required by a slight increase of the library levy. On Sept. 14, W. J. Dingee, formerly of Oakland, offered to give \$1000 toward a suitable site.

*Tampa, Fla.* The Spanish Casino at Tampa received on Sept. 17 a gift of 600 books sent by the Queen of Spain as a mark of appreciation for the kindly manner in which the Spanish population of the city was treated during the war with Spain.

### Librarians.\*

AYER, Clarence W., assistant in Harvard University Library, has been elected librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding John G. Moulton, who has taken charge of the Haverhill Public Library. Mr. Ayer was graduated from Harvard with the class of '85; he then took a post-graduate course, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1888. For the past four years he has been assistant in the cataloging department of the university library. He has had library experience also in Western Reserve University, and has been instructor in languages and literature.

BISHOP, William Warner, formerly librarian of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., has returned from nearly a year's absence in Italy and Greece, where he was a member of the American School of Classical Studies, and has been appointed librarian of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute.

\* Record of further library appointments is given in the department "Library Schools and Training Classes," p. 583.



CARLTON, William Newnham, of Hartford, Ct., has been appointed librarian of Trinity College in that city. Mr. Carlton was for six years assistant in the Holyoke (Mass.) Public Library, and since 1892 has been assistant in the Watkinson Library of Hartford.

CASS-CHASE. Miss Florence P. Chase, cataloger at the Public Documents Library, Washington, D. C., formerly cataloger at the Grand Rapids Public Library and at the St. Louis Public Library, was married on Oct. 4 to Mr. Philip H. Cass, of Coffeyville, Kan.

DICKEY, Miss Helene Louise, of the New York State Library School, class of 1898-99, has been elected librarian of the Chicago Normal School.

DUNTON, Miss C. Augusta, has severed her connection with the North Adams (Mass.) Public Library, of which she had been appointed associate librarian, with Miss Mabel Temple as librarian. Miss Dunton had served as librarian since the establishment of the library, about 16 years ago, and it was understood by the trustees that she would continue her services as associate without reduction of salary. Her resignation is regretted by those familiar with her long and conscientious service.

FICHTENKAM, Miss Alice, cataloger in the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, has been appointed cataloger in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Miss Fichtenkam is the fourth assistant in the St. Louis Library who has within the last three years been successful in the civil service examination for vacancies in the Public Documents Library.

HITCHCOCK, Miss Julia A., librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown, O., has resigned her position, owing to ill-health. Miss Hitchcock was one of the organizers and incorporators of the old library association which was merged in the present organization, and since 1880, when the library was established, she has served continuously as librarian, except for a two years' absence in California. About three months ago she was obliged to retire, owing to ill-health, but it was hoped that she would again be able to take up the work. She has been devoted to the library's interests, and as a member of the board of trustees will still keep in touch with its work. She has been succeeded by Miss Minnie Gibson, who has been connected with the library since 1853 and has served as acting librarian for some time past.

HOLCOMB, Miss Caroline E., of the New York State Library School, class of 1898-99, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Beardsley Library, West Winsted, Ct.

KEOGH, Andrew, formerly sub-librarian of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Eng.) Public Library, and later connected with a Chicago bookselling firm, has been appointed librarian in charge of the Linonian and Brothers' Library of Yale University.

MIERSCH, Miss Ella E., graduate of New York State Library School, class of '99, has

been appointed librarian of the Southbridge (Mass.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Stanley.

PARHAN, Miss Susan E., has been elected librarian of the Bloomington (Ill.) Public Library. Miss Parhan is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, and has been for some months past engaged in the cataloging department of the University of Pennsylvania.

REED, Dr. George E. Question has been raised, according to the Philadelphia *North American*, regarding the combination by Dr. G. E. Reed, of the two offices of state librarian of Pennsylvania and president of Dickinson College, Carlisle. It is said that the trustees of the college desire that more time should be given to its work than the duties of state librarian permit, as an increase in its endowment fund is needed. The possibility of Dr. Reed's appointment to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon the expiration of the present officer's term in 1900, is also noted.

ROOT, A. S., librarian of Oberlin College, has returned from his sabbatical year, which he spent in the University of Göttingen and in travel. He studied the history of printing and also bibliography under Professor Dziatzko, and Latin paleography with Professor Wilhelm Meyer. He also studied the methods of the German book trade at Leipzig, and later visited the principal libraries of Germany and England.

SAXTON, Miss Gertrude, assistant in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Washington State University, Spokane.

STECHELT, Gustav E., the well-known New York book importer, died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 25. Mr. Stechert, who was born in Potsdam, Prussia, on Aug. 6, 1840, had been a familiar figure in the New York book trade for over 25 years, and had especially developed his relations with libraries, universities, and similar institutions. He had been a member of the American Library Association since 1877, had attended many of its conferences, and had many friends among library people. It is understood that the business will be continued by Alfred Hafner and Mr. Stechert's family without change of name. Mr. Stechert leaves a widow, a married daughter, and three sons.

THOMAS, Miss Anna B., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O., succeeding Miss Mabel Bradshaw, resigned.

WHITTIER, Josiah Herbert, secretary of the New Hampshire State Library Commission, died at the home of his father in Deerfield, N. H., on Sept. 13. Mr. Whittier was born in Deerfield, April 25, 1860, and had for 17 years been connected with the Cocheco Woollen Manufacturing Co., of East Rochester, N. H. He had long been identified with the library



interests of the state, and was largely instrumental in the framing and adoption of the New Hampshire library law of 1895, by which the establishment of libraries was practically made compulsory, while his efforts to increase the number and develop the efficiency of New Hampshire libraries were untiring and enthusiastic. Mr. Whittier had been a member of the A. L. A. since 1894, and was actively identified with the New Hampshire Library Association.

### Cataloging and Classification.

THE BOSTON BOOK CO. has issued volume 1 of its *Bulletin of Bibliography* in substantial bound form. This covers the 10 numbers published at intervals from April, 1897, to July, 1899, and contains material of much value in reference work, such as the reading list on animals, list of books first published in periodicals, reading list on library buildings, and the numerous bibliographies on varied subjects.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Library Association the reports from a circular of inquiry sent to 120 libraries asking what classification was used showed that 53 used the Decimal system, 30 all other systems, while the remainder did not report.

DETROIT (Mich.) P. L. General catalogue: second supplement, 1894-1898. Detroit, 1899. 6 + 860 p. 1.0.

The Detroit Public Library is again to be congratulated upon this well-made and substantial continuation of its general catalog, in which the accessions of the last five years are recorded. The style and arrangement of the previous volumes are followed, and the care and good work shown make this like its predecessors a valuable model and reference tool in other libraries, as well as most useful in its immediate field.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Finding list, Central Library. Sixth edition, part 2: Language and literature (works in foreign languages, etc.) Baltimore, August, 1899. 8 p. + p. 311-492. O.

THE FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a reference list on Schubert, Wagner, and the romantic school of music.

GATTIKER, Emma, comp. One hundred popular German books for small public libraries, suggested by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Madison, Wis., 1899. 4 p.

Gives prices and publishers, and refers to catalogs and lists useful in more extended selection of German books; about 30 titles are starred, indicating a desirable first choice.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. The Institut International de Bibliographie has issued fasc. 1-2 of its *Bulletin* for 1899, which is devoted to an "Examen du projet de la Société Royale de Londres con-

cernant le catalogue international des sciences." This comprises observations upon bibliographical questions connected with the plan—such as the aim of the catalog, its form, methods for the collection and preparation of material, the classification and notation proposed—by the executive committee of the institute; a criticism of the proposed classification of physiology, by Charles Richet; and a general review of the classification, with special reference to zoology, by H. H. Field, of the Concilium Bibliographicum, Zurich. It is also published as a pamphlet, entitled "Le projet de catalogue international des sciences de la Société Royale de Londres: observations présentées par l'Institut International de Bibliographie." The analysis of the society's project is detailed and the conclusions are on the whole unfavorable.

— International catalogue of scientific literature. (*In Science*, Aug. 11, 1899. 10:165-174.)

Consists of the report of a committee appointed by President Low, of Columbia University, and criticisms of the International Catalogue by various members of Columbia's faculty.

THE N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* in its August issue contained Part 2 of the valuable check list on "Fish and fisheries." The special list in the September number was devoted to books on needlework, lace, etc. The printing of important manuscripts was continued in August with the Calhoun-Gouverneur correspondence of 1823-36, and in September with manuscripts touching the Canada campaigns of 1773 and '76 and the Mexican revolution of 1823.

THE NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY issues the August-September of its *Library News* for "the boys and girls of Newark," listing a selection of the juvenile books in the library. It is an excellent list, simple and attractive, classed under such headings as "Bits of good advice," "Out-of-door books," "Sea stories and the U. S. Navy," etc., and including many story-books (Henty, Munroe, etc.) among the history, travel, biography, and other classes.

PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY (Baltimore) has issued Part 4 (H-K) of its "Second catalogue." This makes a volume of about 600 pages (running from p. 2007 to p. 2620 inclusive), and is in all respects similar to the other volumes of this well-known catalog. As a specimen of cataloging in detail, it may be noted that in the case of Ford's edition of the "Writings" of Thomas Jefferson, in nine volumes, the "contents" entries for these volumes fill 33 two-column pages, closely printed in small type.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Class list no. 7: Books for young people. Salem, June, 1899. 6 + 94 p. O.

The general classes are followed by an author list of fiction; then comes an author list of fairy tales, folklore, legends; title list of fiction and fairy tales, etc.; author index to general classes and index of subjects. The plan of arrangement and the headings used—as Zoology, Biology, Sociology, etc.—seem rather lacking in simplicity for children's use.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September devotes its special reading list to Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a special list on "Ornament and the decorative arts" (5¼ p.).

The SAN FRANCISCO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE *Bulletin* for September contains a seven-page reference list of books on architecture.

TACOMA (Wash.) P. L. Catalogue of the Public Library and the Mason branch library; published by authority of the City Council. Tacoma, Wash., 1899. 300 p.

The first appearance of this catalog is deceptive, for it is attractively printed on good paper; but in its construction carelessness and ignorance appear to have had a fairly equal share. It is an author, title, and subject list in one alphabet, and includes, in addition to the separate catalogs of the main library and the Mason branch, a supplementary 32-page list of books added up to March 18, 1899. It is marked by most of the signs of incompetent cataloging—careless alphabetizing, misspelt names, typographical errors, and entire lack of adequate subject entries. Thus 14 volumes of Barnes' "Notes" on various books of the Old and New Testaments appear only under the author and under "Notes"; Northrop's "Queen of republics" goes under "Queen," with no entry for United States; the "Reliques of Father Prout" appears only under R; Plutarch's lives in Clough's translation is duly given under Plutarch, but the Langhorne edition appears only in the L's; and La Fontaine's fables are entered only under the translator. A few entries noted in a brief examination include "The life of Lorenzo de Medici called Magnificat," "Zabina Zimbira," Shipton's "Waiting hours with the Hungary," Tennyson's "Bucket," Meredith's "Egotist," and "Richard Feveril," and Burroughs' "Pepaction."

#### FULL NAMES.

CAPT. O. M. CARTER. Oberlin Matthias Carter appears in the Government catalog ("Comprehensive index") for the period July 1, 1895–June 30, 1896, as author of engineer reports and translator of a German treatise on "Influence of sea-water on hydraulic mortars." In the *Congressional Record*, v. 30, p. 2838, when nominated, and p. 2956, when confirmed (July, 1897), as a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, the form used is Oberlin Mathies Carter. In "Who's who in America" it is Oberlin Montgomery Carter, and a recent letter from the captain himself confirms the latter version. This is the Captain Carter whose case in court-martial has filled so much space in the papers.

F. A. C.

The following are supplied by the Catalogue Department, Library of Congress:

Barnes, Louisa Ellen (Mrs. Arthur J. Barnes) (Barnes' complete typewriting instructor);  
Berkey, Jacob Maurer (The new manual and guide for teachers);  
Boswell, George Copeland, ed. (The Litchfield book of days);

Campbell, William Taylor (Observational geometry);

Coe, Edward Benton (Life indeed);

Crook, James King (The mineral waters of the United States and their therapeutic uses);

Dysart, Joseph Patterson (Grace Porter);

Edminster, Clothier Franklin (Architectural drawing);

Ellis, George Huntington (Analysis of white paints);

Harrington, Vernon Charles (The problem of human suffering);

Hawthorne, James Boardman (The unshaken trust and other sermons);

Henschen, George Newton Cressy (Studies of Pottstown);

Hollopeter, William Clarence (Hay fever and its successful treatment);

Johnson, Samuel Arthur, comp. (Colorado school law);

Knopf, Siegmund Adolph (Pulmonary tuberculosis);

Murch, Artemas Allerton (The story of the prayer book);

Porter, Robert Peel (Industrial Cuba);

Standen, William Thomas (A bundle of straws);

Waymire, John Wildy (Questions on U. S. history);

Williams, Thaddeus Warsaw (In quest of life);

Wingard, Emanuel Albert (Echoes and other poems);

Woerner, John Gabriel (A treatise on the American law of administration).

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Bernard, Charles Henry Louis Napoléon, and Leon Ernest (Visible French pronunciation exemplified in progressive French reader);

Brown, Calvin Smith, ed. (The later English drama);

Cram, George Franklin (Cram's standard American railway system atlas);

Drinkhouse, Edward Jacob (History of Methodist reform);

Duffield, John Davis (Address at the foreign policy conference held at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1898);

Dutton, Samuel Train (Social phases of education in the school and the home);

Hutchinson, Warren Beecher, and Criswell, James A. Ekin (Patents and how to make money out of them);

Jennings, Simeon Hinman (Interest tables);

Pettigrove, Frederick George (A manual for prison officials);

Sage, Xenophon La Motte (Hypnotism as it is);

Sheldon, Charles Monroe (In his steps);

Spencer, William Henry (Historical discourse del. at re-dedication of Baptist meeting-house, Foxborough, Mass.);

Sprague, Frank Headley (Spiritual consciousness);

Sturges, Charles Mathews (An open letter to Hon. G. F. Hoar, Jan. 10, 1899);

Turner, Henry Ward (Further contributions to the geology of the Sierra Nevada).

## Bibliography.

CHILD STUDY. Louis, N. Bibliography of child study for 1898. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, September, 1899. 6:386-410.)

Arranged alphabetically by author and annotated, with a subject index. 333 titles are included.

EDUCATION. Hazlitt, W. Carew. Farther contributions toward a history of earlier education in Great Britain. (*Continued in The Antiquary*, September, 1899. 35:261-267.)

ELECTRICITY. Leiner's Elektrotechnischer Katalog: die Litteratur der Elektrotechnik, Elektrizität, Elektrochemie, des Magnetismus, der Telegraphie, Telephonie, Blitzschutzvorrichtung, Röntgen-Strahlen, sowie der Carbid- u. Acetylenindustrie der J. 1884 bis 1899. (Geschlossen am 1. VII. 1899.) Mit Schlagwortregister. 4. Auflage. Leipzig, Oskar Leiner, 1899. 102 p. 8°. 1 m.

MILITARY SCIENCE. Pohler, J. Bibliotheca historico-militaris, Systematische Übersicht der Erscheinungen aller Sprachen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Kriege und Kriegswissenschaft seit Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst bis zum Schlusse des J. 1880. Band 4. Leipzig, Georg Lang, 1899. 983 p. 8°. 37 m.

NORTH CAROLINA. Bassett, J. Spencer. Slavery in North Carolina. (*In Johns Hopkins studies in historical and political science*, July-Aug., 1899. Series 17, nos. 7-8. 111 pp.)  
Contains a 2-page bibliography.

PHYSIOLOGY. Bibliographia universalis quae auspiciis instituti bibliographici internationalis Bruxellensis editur. Bibliographia physiologica (016:612) quam auxiliis J. Athanasii, J. Carvallo, C. Dupuy, G. Manca et Concilii bibliographici edit C. Richet. Nova series, vol. 1, no. 5, 1897. Zurich, Concilium Bibliographicum, 1899. 129-191 p. 8°, pap.

POETRY. James, C. Canniff. A bibliography of Canadian poetry (English). Toronto: Published for the [Victoria University] Library by William Briggs, 1899. 72 p. O. (Victoria University Library, publication no. 1.) pap., \$1.

This interesting little bibliography is based on a collection of about 400 volumes and pamphlets gathered by Mr. James during the past 10 years and now in the library of Victoria University; additional information from libraries and other sources has also been sought

for. The result is a list of nearly 400 persons who have contributed to Canadian verse—a showing that is rather a surprise in its extent. Many, probably the majority, of the contributions noted are ephemeral, for the field seems to have been carefully gleaned, but among familiar names are Grant Allen, Bliss Carman, Palmer Cox, W. H. Drummond, Sara Jeannette Duncan, Archibald Lampman, Gilbert Parker, C. G. D. Roberts, George John Romanes, Duncan Campbell Scott, and Goldwin Smith. Wherever possible, brief biographical annotations are given, and some effort seems to have been made to secure full names, though not with general success. Appended to the author list, which forms the bibliography proper, is a list of anonymous publications (41 titles) with references to authors when known, annotated lists of anthologies of Canadian poetry and of magazine articles on Canadian poets, a list of such articles in the *Canadian Magazine*, and a list of "Pen-names of Canadian poets." The bibliography should be serviceable for reference or cataloging use, and is also of literary interest. It is published in an edition of 200 copies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. McCrady, Edward. The history of South Carolina under the royal government, 1719-1776. N. Y., Macmillan, 1899. 28 + 847 p. 12°.

Contains a 5-page list of authorities.

X RAYS. Barker, George F., ed. Röntgen rays: memoirs by Röntgen, Stokes, and J. J. Thomson. N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1899. 7+76 p. 12°, (Harper's scientific memoirs.) 60 c.  
Contains a one-page bibliography.

## INDEXES.

RENAUT, F. W., comp. Collective index of the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, from 1882 to 1895, vols. 1-14. Lond., Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1899. 552 p. 4°, pap.

Arranged in two parts, author and subject; there are two columns to the page.

## Humors and Blunders.

A GOOD THING TO HAVE.—"Young girl, looking for book of recitations, to desk attendant—"Have you any memory germs?"

THE SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has increased the light literature of librarianship by a little work on "The complete librarian," written and printed by the library training class as a means of gaining practical knowledge of printing. There are seven chapters of five or six lines each, in which the duties and qualifications of the "complete librarian" are pointed out. Thus chapter 3 deals with "The Cow"—"When the Cow comes into the library, and seems to wish simply to browse, not to study, the librarian will quietly put her out; the COMPLETE librarian will milk her first."

LIBRARY  
SHELVES

LIBRARY  
FIXTURES  
STACKS &  
INTERIORS  
OF STEEL  
& BRONZE

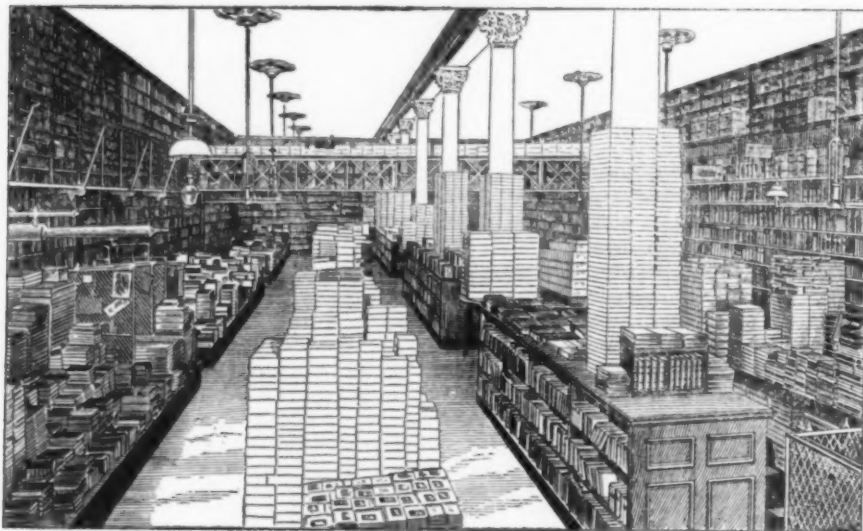
FENTON METALLIC M'F'G CO.  
General Office and Works, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.  
STEEL LIBRARY STACKS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

The advertisement is framed by a wide, ornate border with a repeating floral and scrollwork pattern. At the top, the words "LIBRARY SHELVES" are written in a large, stylized, serif font, with a small illustration of an open book integrated into the lettering. Below this, a central illustration depicts a woman in a long, light-colored dress standing in a library. She is looking at a book on a shelf. The library has tall, dark wooden bookshelves filled with books. In the background, there is a large window with a diamond-patterned leaded glass design, through which a cityscape with a prominent tower is visible. Below the illustration, the text "LIBRARY FIXTURES STACKS & INTERIORS OF STEEL & BRONZE" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. At the bottom of the advertisement, the company name "FENTON METALLIC M'F'G CO." is printed in a bold, serif font, followed by "General Office and Works, JAMESTOWN, N. Y." and "STEEL LIBRARY STACKS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES." in a smaller font.



## THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY

### BOOK DEPARTMENT



ON account of a large increase in the volume of business which we are now doing with the libraries of the country we have decided to establish a special **LIBRARY DEPARTMENT** in order to make our services more efficient. We invite you to take advantage of our facilities.

We have the largest miscellaneous book stock in the United States, embracing the publications of the various publishers, and assure you that our facilities for the proper handling of our correspondent's orders are of the best. We promise you the most careful attention and prompt dispatch on all business entrusted to us.

Would be pleased to receive from you a list of books on which you desire quotations, and, when possible, will be pleased to have you visit us and make use of the facilities of our store and library department in making a selection of books.

Very truly,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

HENRY JOHN BROWN.

# B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents,

4 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philosophical Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders on by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

## IMPORTANT AMERICANA.

The following books will be forwarded to any address free of charge (except Customs Duty, if any) on receipt of the publication price named:

**B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783**, with Descriptions, Editorial Notes, Collations, References, Translations, and Copious Indexes. 25 volumes folio, half morocco, gilt tops, \$500 net. Only 200 sets printed for Subscribers. *Special descriptive Prospectus sent on application.*

**John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America, and Sebastian his Son.** A Chapter of the Maritime History of England under the Tudors, 1496-1557. By HENRY HARRISSE. Demy 8vo, buckram, pp. xi. and 504, with maps and illustrations, \$7.50 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

**The Discovery of North America by John Cabot.** The Alleged Date and Landfall. Also The Ship's Name, the "Matthew," a Forgery of Chatterton? By HENRY HARRISSE. Post 8vo, paper wrapper, pp. 47, 25 cents.

**General Sir William Howe's Orderly Book at Charlestown, Boston, and Halifax, June 17, 1775 to May 26, 1776**, to which is added the Official Abridgment of General Howe's Correspondence with the English Government during the Siege of Boston, and some Military Returns. Now first printed from the Original Manuscripts, with an Historical Introduction by Edward Everett Hale, the whole collected and edited by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In one volume, royal 8vo, pp. xxi. and 357, cloth, gilt top, at \$3 net.

**Christopher Columbus. His Own Book of Privileges, 1502.** Photographic Facsimile of the Manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, now for the first time published, with expanded text, translation into English, and an Historical Introduction. Limited edition on thick handmade paper, foolscap folio, half pigskin, pp. lxi. and 284, \$30 (or of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

**The Voyage from Lisbon to India, 1505-6.** Being an Account and Journal by ALBERICUS VESPUTIUS. Translated from the contemporary Flemish, and Edited with Prologue and Notes, by C. H. COOTE, Department of Printed Books (Geographical Section), British Museum. Foolscap 4to, pp. xxvii. and 56, \$3.75 net. 250 copies only printed.

**Americus Vesputius.** A Critical and Documentary Review of Two Recent English Books Concerning that Navigator. By HENRY HARRISSE. Foolscap 4to, pp. 68, \$3 net. 250 copies only printed.

**The Campaign in Virginia, 1781.** An exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy, with Numerous Important Unpublished Manuscript Notes by Sir HENRY CLINTON, K.B., and the Omitted and Hitherto Unpublished Portions of the Letters in their Appendices added from the Original Manuscripts. Compiled, Collated, and Edited (with Biographical Notices in a Copious Index), by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS. In two vols., royal 8vo, pp. xxix., 507, and 465, cloth, gilt tops, \$6 net.

**B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W. C.**

New York Agency, 45 William Street.

# HIGGINS' (PATENTED.) PHOTO MOUNTER.



The best adhesive for mounting photographs, maps, engravings, posters, etc., and for scrap-book, tissue work, and general use as a substitute for mucilage. For a hundred and one purposes where an adhesive is needed a world of satisfaction will be yours if HIGGINS' PHOTO MOUNTER is at your elbow. It is not a **Starch or Flour Paste**, but a "Vegetable Glue," semi-fluid, and always ready for use without preparation. A true solution, absolutely uniform and free from lumps, of soft and unctuous consistency and pure white color, and never spoils or changes. Spreads very smoothly and easily, adheres at once, and dries quickly. Does not warp, cockle, or strike through the mount, and warranted not to injure the tone or color of any mount. Unsurpassed for either dry or wet mountings. An excellent novel brush (see cut) goes with each jar.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PHOTO SUPPLIES, AND STATIONERY.

*A 3-oz. jar prepaid by mail for thirty cents, or circulars free from*

**CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO.,** Originators and Manufacturers,  
**INKS AND ADHESIVES.** 168-172 Eighth Street,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.  
London Office: 106 Charing Cross Road.

## THE HELMAN-TAYLOR CO., Publishers, Booksellers, Art Dealers,

23, 25, 27 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. 257 5th Avenue, New York.

**BOOKS.**—We are desirous to bid on the lists of Books and Periodicals for your Library. Our discounts are liberal. Our facilities for handling large orders are unexcelled.

**ART.**—Library and School-room Decorations. PICTURES AND CASTS.

**THE CUMULATIVE INDEX.**—A complete key to all the leading Periodicals of America and Europe. No Library is complete without it.

**THE ST. NICHOLAS INDEX.**—A key to *St. Nicholas* from Volume I. to 1899. The same plan and arrangement as the Cumulative Index.

*Send for Circulars of Books, Art Goods, Indexes, Reading Lists, etc.*

**THE HELMAN-TAYLOR CO.,** 23, 25, 27 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

## EM. TERQUEM, Paris Agency for American Libraries, ESTABLISHED 1877,

31 Bis BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN 31 Bis  
**PARIS.**

French and Continental Books purchased at the lowest terms. Orders carefully executed for out-of-print and new books. Binding for books in constant use a specialty of the firm. Estimates given on application on all orders. The "Catalogue de la Librairie Française" mailed free monthly as well as catalogues of second-hand book-dealers of every locality.

Auction sales orders attended to, also orders for private libraries offered *ex libris* before auction. Mr. Em. Terquem, being the appointed agent in Paris of many libraries, colleges, and universities, can furnish references in almost every city in the United States. Correspondence and trial orders solicited. Small or large shipments every week either direct or through his agent in New York.

## Library Department

# A. C. McCLURG & CO.,

## CHICAGO.

OUR LIBRARY DEPARTMENT is devoted exclusively to the requirements of PUBLIC, UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, SCHOOL, and CLUB LIBRARIES, and every endeavor is made to fill all orders completely and promptly and with the greatest care.

Our stock of **STANDARD AND POPULAR BOOKS** is unusually large and complete, and we are therefore in an exceptionally good position to meet promptly and satisfactorily the wants of libraries.

We are continually receiving from our agent in London large consignments of **FOREIGN BOOKS**—those for Public Libraries being imported free of duty—and we make a specialty of picking up both domestic and foreign books which are out of print, or which for other reasons are difficult to secure.

Librarians are cordially invited to correspond with us and, when possible, to visit us and make use of the facilities of our store and Library Department in making their selection of books.

### A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF :: :: ::

# LEMCKE & BUECHNER,

(LONDON. LEIPZIG. PARIS.)

812 Broadway, New York.

The increasing volume of business which we are doing with the libraries of the country has led us to establish a special

## LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

under the personal supervision of the principals of the firm, in order to make our service still more efficient.

You are invited to take advantage of the experience gained during the past, the knowledge of the books wanted by libraries and the facilities for procuring rare and out-of-the-way books, as well as sets of serials, and the latest fresh from the press publications from all parts of the world.

Orders are filled in the shortest possible time through our London, Paris, and Leipzig offices, or by direct mail whenever desired.

Binding done abroad in good library style at very low prices.

Periodicals supplied at lower rates than mail copies can be furnished by the publishers themselves, in better shape for ultimate binding, complete files with index and title.

We have special facilities to procure Spanish books and carry in stock the best modern novels.

# H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

*Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.*

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

*A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature,") post free.*

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.



## NEUMANN BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

## Library Bookbinders,

7 EAST 16th STREET,

(Telephone Connection)

Near Fifth Avenue,

NEW YORK.

*We make a specialty of the correct arranging and lettering of works in foreign languages.*

## Wales' Improved Bookbinding

(Pat. in U. S., June 7, 1898. Protected in Canada)



Is the strongest system for lacing in Library, School, and any other Book, thereby securing an indestructible **SPRING BACK**. I will warrant it to outwear any other system in use, and in order that you may test it I will bind one 12mo vol. for your Library if you will send postage for its return.

A trial lot is solicited from your Library.

**J. RUFUS WALES,**  
40 Shawmut Ave., MARLBORO', MASS.

AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL WORK

## The Great Company

The History of the Hudson's

Bay Company. . . . .

By **BECKLES WILLSON**. With introduction by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, present Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. With 10 full-page drawings by Arthur Heming. In one volume, large 8vo, 541 pages, profusely and handsomely illustrated. Bound in cloth, gilt top, price \$3.00; also a limited edition in half red morocco, cloth sides, gilt edges, library style, price \$5.00.

*Sent postpaid on receipt of price, by*

**The COPP CLARK CO. Ltd., Publishers**  
**TORONTO, CANADA**

## G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

NEW YORK:  
27 and 29 West 23d Street.

LONDON:  
24 Bedford Street, Strand.

### LIBRARY AGENTS.

**M**ESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

## Books for Libraries.

WE make a specialty of Library business and offer an efficient and experienced service, promptest filling of orders, with prices based on our wholesale buying in the chief American book market. We have just issued a NEW LIBRARY LIST OF 2500 VOLS., carefully selected and classified, a representative, unbiased collection.

Large libraries will be interested in our Fall and Spring Clearance Catalogs (real bargains, overstock of current books).

**THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,** WHOLESALE BOOKDEALERS,  
5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

**CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,**  
153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Librarians and others will do well to communicate with us before placing their orders.

The latest publications of all the leading American and English publishers are kept in stock, thereby enabling us to fill orders with utmost despatch.

Special attention is asked to our facilities for importing books free of duty.

Correspondence solicited. Send for catalogues and specimen copy of **THE BOOK BUYER**, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors, and literary affairs.

**KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd.,**  
*PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,*

**Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.,**

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. *Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books. BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued. Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.*

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.





Every Home, School and Office should own  
**Webster's International Dictionary**  
 of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.

STANDARD AUTHORITY of the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, the U. S. Government Printing Office, and of nearly all the Schoolbooks. Warmly commended by State Superintendents of Schools and other Educators almost without number.

**Webster's Collegiate Dictionary** with a Valuable Glossary of Scotch Words and Phrases.

A new book, the largest of the abridgments of the International. It has a sizable vocabulary, complete definitions and adequate etymologies. Has over 1100 pages and is richly illustrated. Its appendix is a storehouse of valuable information.

Specimen pages, etc., of both books sent on application.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.



## Magazines.

I will undertake  
to supply any

magazine or review published, at a price  
per copy depending upon its market value,  
or the cost of finding same, if not on hand.

I have considerably over 500,000 magazines  
in stock, and the assortment is as varied  
as the production of the periodical press for  
the last one hundred years. A Business-  
like query with list of wants will be met by  
a prompt and business-like reply.

**A. S. CLARK,** 174 Fulton St. N. Y. City.  
(Opposite St. Paul's.)

## U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence.

**W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,**  
1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

## BOOKS WANTED.

Free Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.  
*American Historical Register*, Nov., 1894; Jan., 1895.  
*Book Reviews*, Oct. 1895.  
*English Mechanic*, March 8, 1895, no. 1563.  
*Bay State Monthly*, v. 9, 1884.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.  
*Anthropological Institute Journal*, v. 23.  
*British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, v. 36 and 37.  
*British and Foreign Review*, v. 18.  
*Dublin Review*, v. 101.  
*Potter's American Monthly*, v. 10, 12 to 16, and 19.

Lemoke & Buechner, 812 Broadway, N. Y.  
Seward, Life of W. H. Seward, vs. 2 and 3, cl. Derby  
& Miller, 1891.  
Maynard, Small Fruits in the Home Garden.  
Hall's Health, Disease, and Constipation.  
Belt, Naturalist in Nicaragua.  
Parsons, Studies in Church History.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 W. 23d St., N. Y.  
*Library Journal* for Jan. and Feb., '99.  
Snelling, Polar Regions of the Western Continent Explored.  
De Costa, Northmen in Maine.  
Pre-Columbian Discovery of America, Albany,  
1868; also, Albany, 1869; also, Charleston, 1869; but no  
other editions wanted.

## G. P. Putnam's Sons.—Continued.

Knorr, Papers on the Eastern and Northern Extension of  
the Gulf Stream, from the German of Peterman. U.  
S. Hydrographic Office, Washington, '71.  
Davis, Discovery of New England by the Northmen.  
Rochester, 1841; also Troy, 1845.  
Rafn, The Discovery of America by the Northmen.  
New York, 1845; only this edition wanted.  
Brooke, The Controversy Touching on the Old Stone  
Mill in the Town of Newport, R. I.  
*Historical Magazine*, Dec., 1865, article by D. G. B.  
Goodrich, A History of the Character and Achievements  
of the so-called Christopher Columbus.

Univ. of California Library, Berkeley, Cal. [Cash.]  
Second Year-book of the National Herbar Society. 1896.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION wanted by a lady of several years' experience with Dewey system of classifying and cataloging. Address L. K., care LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A YOUNG woman, college graduate, seven years' experience in library work, especially cataloging and reference work, would like change of position. Address M. Q. M., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

BY GERMAN bookseller in an American library. First-rate cataloger, knows English, French, German, Greek, and Latin. Good knowledge of German scientific literature. Best references. Address LIBER, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARY POSITION wanted by young American woman who has just returned from three years' university study in Europe. She has made a special study of languages, and speaks French, German, and Italian. Has studied in New York State Library School and has had several years' experience as college librarian and as cataloger in a university library. Address H. M. B., care LIBRARY JOURNAL Office.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIBRARY SCIENCE taught by correspondence. Private classes also. THERRA HITCHLER, N. Y. Free Circulating Library, 226 West 42d Street, N. Y. City.

## EARLY HISTORY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY

By REUBEN ALDRIDGE GUILD, LL.D.

The book is a handsome quarto of 636 pages, of which 65 constitute a genuine librarian's index. It has fourteen portraits, and views of Hopewell Academy, the College edifice, the President's House, and the first Baptist Meeting House as it was in the early days.

Of the greatest interest to college men and collectors of Americana. The remainder of the edition will be sold at \$3.00 a copy. Dealers who order a number of copies at once may obtain them at favorable rates by addressing Mrs. REUBEN A. GUILD, 34 Pratt Street, Providence, R. I.

## 20

COPIES ONLY remain of

"The American Catalogue,"  
1884-1890,

and, as per previous notice, the **price is now raised to \$25.00** in half morocco binding. The type is distributed, and no more can be printed. Any library, bookseller, or collector who has not a copy should order before it is too late.

☞ A few copies still remain of the Subject Volume of the American Catalogue for 1876, which we will supply for \$12.50 in paper and \$15 in half morocco. This is of especial value in libraries and bookstores which cannot now buy the Author Volume, as, except novels, juveniles, etc., it gives the same books, rearranged by subjects. The price on this work will be raised shortly.

---

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE,  
59 Duane Street (P. O. Box 943), New York.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT.

ALFRED HAFNER.

# G. E. STECHERT

is the **only** Importer in America who employs **no Agents**, but has his **own** offices at :

**LONDON:** . . . . . 2 Star Yard, Carey St., W. C.  
**PARIS:** . . . . . 76 Rue de Rennes.  
**LEIPZIG:** . . . . . Hospital Str. 10.

where experienced clerks and assistants attend carefully to the orders from New York. That such orders can be filled **better, cheaper** and **quicker** and with less trouble and work to the Librarian, than if the books were ordered from European Agents, a trial order will convince.

The following is a partial list of our stock of Sets of Periodicals and valuable Works, some of which are quite rare (prices upon application):

- Eckhel, J., Doctrina numorum veterum.** 9 vols., cum 8 tabulis aen. 4to, uncut. Leipzig, 1799-1839.
- Economic Journal (The).** Vols. 1-7. Half morocco. 1891-1897.
- Edinburgh Philosophical Journal and Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.** The three Series from 1819 to 1863 complete as far as issued. Bound and in Numbers.
- Encyclopädie der Naturwissenschaften.** Vols. 1-39. Breslau, 1881-1899.
- English Catalogue of Books.** Compiled by Samson Low. 1835-1889 and 4 indexes. 8 vols. Half morocco. London, 1884-1891.
- Freeman, Edward A., The Historical Geography of Europe.** Text and maps. 2 vols., cloth. London, 1881.
- Froehner, W., Terres cultes d'Asie de la collection Julien Green.** 2 vols., with 120 plates. 4to, boards. Paris, 1886.
- Geological Magazine, by I. Rupert Jones, H. Woodward, John Morris, and R. Etheridge.** Vols. 1-28. Half morocco. London, 1864-1869.
- Geologische Reichsanstalt; Jahrbuch.** Vols. 1-44 and 2 Register vols. 4to. Wien, 1850-1894.
- Grenier et Godron, Flore de France ou description des plantes qui croissent naturellement en France et en Corse.** 3 vols. 8vo, half calf. Paris, 1848-56.
- Grote, John, A Treatise on the Moral Ideals.** Ed. by I. Buechersteth Mayor. Cloth. Cambridge, 1876.
- Hegel, Georg Wilh. Friedrich, Werke.** 18 vols. Half morocco and unbound. Berlin, 1832-1840.
- Hunter, W. W., The Imperial Gazetteer of India.** 14 vols. 2d Edition. Half morocco. London, 1885-1887.
- Ilhne, Wilh., The History of Rome.** English Edition. 3 vols. Cloth. London, 1871-1882.
- Index Medicus.** Vols. 1-10 bound, and vols. 11-27 unbound. 1879-1895.
- Jahrbuch fuer romanische und englische Literatur.** Hrag. von Wolf, Ebert & Lemcke. 12 vols., and Neue Folge vols. 1-3. Bound in 8 vols. 8vo., half morocco. Berlin und Leipzig, 1859-1876.
- Jahrbuch und Neues Jahrbuch fuer Mineralogie, Geognosie, Geologie und Palaeontologie.** Herausgeg. von Leonhard Bronn & Geinitz. With supplements. 89 vols. 8vo, half calf. Heidelberg und Stuttgart, 1830-1891.
- Jahrbuecher fuer Kunstwissenschaft.** Herausgeg. von A. v. Zahn. Vols. 1-6. 8vo. Leipzig, 1868-1873.
- Journal of Anatomy and Physiology.** Conducted by Humphry, Turner, Newton, Clark, etc. Vols. 1-18. 8vo, half calf. London, 1867-1884.
- Journal of Malacology.** Ed. by W. M. Webb. 6 vols. (vols. 1-3, "The Conchologist"). Cloth. London, 1891-1897.
- Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology.** Vols. 1-3. Half morocco. 1892-1896.
- Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.** Vols. 1-13. 4to, cloth. Manchester, 1882-1896.
- Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.** Vols. 1-16. Half sheep. London, 1882-1897.
- Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, from the commencement in 1834-1894.** 1st Series, 20 vols., and 2d Series, vols. 1-26. 23 vols. in half morocco, rest unbound.
- Kent, W. Saville; A Manual of the Infusoria.** 2 vols. text and 1 vol. plates. Half morocco. London, 1880-1882.
- La Cellule, Recueil de Cytologie et d'Histologie generale.** Vols. 1-14. Red half morocco. New. Louvain, 1884-1898.
- La Curie de Sainte-Palaye, Dictionnaire Histor. de l'ancien langage Francois depuis son origine jusqu'au siecle de Louis XIV.** 20 vols. bound in 5. Red half morocco. Paris, 1875-1882.
- Landolt, H., Handbook of the Polariscopes and its Practical Application.** Translated by Robb and Veley. Cloth. London, 1882.
- La Place, Mecanique Celeste.** Translated by N. Bowditch. 4 vols. Half morocco. Boston, 1829-1839.
- Lois Romaines, Traduction Francaise.** 16 vols. (Digeste, 7 vols.; Institutes et Tresor, 1 vol.; Les douze livres du Code, 4 vols.; Nouvelles de Justinien, 2 vols.; La Clef des Loix Romaines, 2 vols.). 4to, boards. Metz, 1805-1810.
- Lorenz, Otto, Catalogue de la Librairie francaise.** 13 vols. Red half morocco. New. Paris, 1840-1890.
- Malakozoologische Blätter.** Herausgeg. von S. Clessin. Vols. 1-25, and Neue Folge vols. 1-9. 8vo. New. Cassel, 1854-1887.
- Martyn, Thom., The Universal Conchologist.** Text French and English. With 81 plates. 2 vols. Folio, full calf. London, 1789.
- Memoires de la Societe d'histoire naturelle de Strasbourg.** Vols. 1-6. 4to, half morocco. Paris, 1830-1890.
- Menzel, Das Werk Adolph Menzels.** 124 plates, with text of Max Jordan and R. Dohmer, and 120 illustrations in the text (numbered copy No. 248). In portfolio. 1889.
- Mind: A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy.** Vols. 1-16, and New Series vols. 1-6. Half morocco. London, 1876-1897.

Many of the Sets of Periodicals are in entirely new bindings.

For other Sets see previous numbers of LIBRARY JOURNAL; or list of the same will be sent upon application.

**G. E. STECHERT, 9 East 16th Street, New York.**

KAY PRINTING HOUSE, 68-69 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

